

REVIEW
OF
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN
BRITISH INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909

WITH A QUINQUENNIAL SUMMARY

BY

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Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1908-09.

INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1904-05 TO 1908-09.

The following summary of the progress made in Forest Administration during the quinquennium ending with the year 1908-09 is, in conformity with the usual practice, prefixed to the Annual Review for the last year of the period.

2. The control of the Forest Branch of the General Administration remained in charge of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Adminis-
tration
control.

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, who had been officiating as Inspector General of Forests since the 4th February 1903, was appointed substantively to that post on the 15th August 1904. He continued to hold it until the 9th November 1908, when he retired, except for three months in 1907 when he took privilege leave and Mr. J. H. Lacey, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, officiated, and for a short period early in 1908 when he was on deputation to England. During the latter period Mr. W. F. Perrée, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, carried on the current duties of the Inspector General. Mr. Eardley-Wilmot was made a C.I.E. in January 1908. On Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's retirement Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, became Inspector General of Forests. Mr. M. Hill, F.L.S., occupied the post of Assistant Inspector General of Forests until the 16th July 1907, Mr. W. F. Perrée from the 17th July 1907 to the 23rd March 1909, and Mr. S. Carr, F.C.H., from the 24th March 1909 to the end of the quinquennium.

3. No Forest legislation of importance has been found necessary during the period under review. Forest
Legislation.

4. The operations of the Burma Kheddah Department having proved disastrous from a financial point of view, a prolonged discussion took place in 1908-09 regarding the desirability of abolishing the Kheddahs. It was eventually decided to continue the Department for a further period of three years to 30th September 1911, but that operations should be carried out on a reduced scale. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, was placed in general control of the Department and other changes were made in its organisation, which will, it is hoped, lead to more successful results. Kheddahs.

5. The period under report has been marked both by a considerable increase in the number of officers in all branches of the Forest Service and by a general improvement in the conditions of service. The pay of the administrative and executive branches of the Imperial Forest Service has been improved, and for the latter a scale of pay based on length of service has been introduced in place of the system of promotion from grade to grade. A similar system for the Provincial Service has been under consideration by the Government of India. The most important appointment permanently created during the quinquennium was that of Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1905. Organiza-
tion.

Excluding appointments sanctioned for a limited period, of which that of Chief Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces is the most notable, the posts added to the ultimate strength of the various Provincial cadres were as follows :—

	Imperial Service.	Provincial Service
Research Institute and College . . . . .	...	2
Burma	{ 1 (Ch. Consr.) 22	23
Madras	2	...
Bombay	2	3
United Provinces	5	...
Central Provinces	2	11
Bengal . . . . .	...	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5	10
Punjab	1	..
Andamans . . . . .	...	3
	—	—
Total	40	53
	—	—

These comprise 13 India list posts (including some additional posts added to the Research Institute and College staff) which, together with a leave and training reserve of three posts, have been allotted to the various Provincial cadres, and additions due to reorganizations of the cadres in the Provinces mentioned, except Madras and the Punjab for which provinces reorganizations of the Imperial and Provincial cadres have been under consideration by the Government of India. Considerable additions have also been made to the subordinate and clerical staffs in several provinces.

6. The area under the control of the Forest Department has increased from 232,701 square miles to 241,774 square miles, or from 24 per cent. to 24.5 per cent. of the total area of British India. These areas are classified as follows :—

	At commencement of the period.	At close of the period.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Reserved and leased forests	91,567	91,561
Protected forests	9,865	8,835
Unclassed State forests	131,269	138,378
	—	—
Total	232,701	241,774
	—	—

7. Forest settlements have continued to receive attention, especially in Burma, and during the last five years 6,448 square miles of reserved and 291 square miles of protected forests have been brought under settlement. Owing, however, to corrections of area, disforestations, etc., the area finally settled at the close of 1908-09 amounted to 98,434 square miles only as compared with 96,466 at the end of 1903-04.

8. The total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of 1908-09 amounted to 142,576 miles as compared with 121,501 miles at the commencement of the quinquennium. Progress in all provinces except Bombay has been good.

9. In 1907-08 an important change in the arrangements for forest surveys was given effect to. The Forest Survey Branch was abolished and

forest surveys have since been carried out by the topographical parties of the Survey of India, usually in the course of their ordinary programmes. The general scale of forest surveys was also reduced from 4" to a mile to 2" to a mile, though surveys on larger scales can still be arranged for when they are necessary. In such cases, however, and when surveys not included in the topographical programmes are required, the cost is debited to the Forest Department, whereas the cost of surveys on the 2" scale, carried out in accordance with the sanctioned topographical programmes, is borne by the Survey of India.

During the last five years forest areas aggregating some 14,600 square miles have been surveyed, the total of such areas surveyed up to the end of 1908-09 being 74,015 square miles.

10. During the quinquennium Working-Plans (including revised plans) ^{Working-Plans.} were compiled for 13,510 square miles. The following are the areas under sanctioned Working-Plans at the beginning of 1901-05 and at the close of 1908-09.

	Beginning of 1901-05 sq. miles.	End of 1908-09 sq. miles.
Bengal	24,407	34,652
Madras	5,103	7,207
Bombay	4,170	6,412
Total	33,680	48,301

Corrections of areas for which Working-Plans have been prepared account for an apparent increase in excess of the area for which plans were compiled during the period under review. Greater progress would have been made in this direction had the staff of trained officers in several provinces been adequate.

11. The average annual expenditure on communications, buildings and ^{Communications and buildings.} other works amounted to Rs10,73,974 during the period under review as compared with Rs5,41,250 during the previous five years. The great increase is sufficient evidence of the fact that considerable attention has been devoted to opening up the forests and to providing the staff with rest-houses and quarters in most provinces. The expenditure in each of the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 exceeded 13½ lakhs.

12. The number of forest offences reported continues to increase. The ^{Forest offences.} average annual number during the quinquennium under review was 67,926 as compared with 55,323 during the five years ending with 1903-04 and 40,520 during the period 1894-95 to 1898-99. Cases of injury to the forests by fire show an average annual increase of 22 cases only, which, in view of the increase in the area under fire-protection, may be regarded as satisfactory. Offences of unauthorized fellings and grazing increased by 17 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively, and offences of a miscellaneous nature increased by 30 per cent.

13. During the period under review the average area under systematic ^{Fire-protection.} fire-protection amounted to 43,221 square miles, the average of failure being 6 per cent. In the previous period the average area under protection was 35,230 square miles, while failures amounted to 8 per cent. The increases in the areas brought under protection occurred principally in the Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Madras.

14. The regulation of grazing in forest areas is a question of the utmost importance, but, although much attention has been given to the subject in recent years, little progress has yet been made towards its solution. On the one hand, it is absolutely necessary to admit cattle to a large proportion of the forest area, while on the other it is generally impossible to satisfactorily regenerate areas heavily grazed over. During the period under review the average area annually open to cattle other than browsers increased by 19,623 square miles or 11 per cent. and that open to browsers by 29,316 square miles or 20 per cent., the average areas open each year being 197,977 square miles and 178,638 square miles respectively. During the same period the average forest area amounted to 237,262 square miles or 23,815 square miles (10 per cent.) more than during the previous quinquennium. There was no change in the proportion of the total forest area open to cattle (83 per cent.) but that open to browsers increased from 70 to 75 per cent. The average number of all animals admitted to graze increased from 12,337,037* in the previous quinquennium to 14,018,458 in the period under review. Of the former number 4,610,897 and of the latter 4,570,517 were browsers, so that there was a decrease amounting to rather less than one per cent. in the number of animals of this class admitted to pasture. There was, however, an increase amounting to 21 per cent. in the number of cattle other than browsers for which grazing was provided, whereas the increase in the area open to such animals amounted to 11 per cent. only.

15. The following statement shows the average annual outturn of the forests for the two periods :—

		Timber and fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce. Value.
		C. ft.	No.	Rs.
1899-1900 to 1903-04	Bengal . . .	173,687,000	175,712,000	23,51,000
	Madras . . .	19,234,000	33,960,000	11,98,000
	Bombay . . .	43,095,000	4,833,000	7,04,000
	Total . . .	236,016,000	214,505,000	47,56,000
1904-05 to 1908-09	Bengal . . .	171,907,000	147,652,000	37,69,000
	Madras . . .	24,235,000	36,757,000	14,87,000
	Bombay . . .	41,272,000	11,698,000	11,41,000
	Total . . .	237,414,000	196,107,000	61,00,000

The average annual outturn of timber and fuel increased by less than 1 per cent. In Madras the increase was 26 per cent., but in the Bengal Presidency and Bombay decreases of 1 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively occurred.

The average number of bamboos extracted annually decreased by 9 per cent. Madras and Bombay show increases of 8 per cent. and 142 per cent. respectively, while the Bengal Presidency shows a decrease of 16 per cent. The great increase in Bombay is probably due to the inclusion in the later returns of estimates of the number removed by right-holders, but even now no uniform system of preparing such returns obtains in Bombay.

The most marked feature of the quinquennium is the increase of 35 per cent. in the average value of the minor produce extracted annually. In the Bengal Presidency the increase amounted to 32 per cent., in Madras to 24 per cent. and in Bombay to 63 per cent.

* Average of the 4 years ending with 1903-04, figures for 1899-1900 being incomplete.

16. The average annual financial results for the last two periods were as follows:—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		₹	₹	₹
1899-1900 to 1903-04	{ Bengal . . .	1,46,00,000	75,94,000	70,06,000
	{ Madras . . .	24,91,000	17,33,000	7,58,000
	{ Bombay . . .	25,67,000	19,42,000	6,25,000
	Total	1,96,58,000	1,12,69,000	83,89,000
1904-05 to 1908-09	{ Bengal . . .	1,88,96,000	96,15,000	92,81,000
	{ Madras . . .	33,74,000	24,86,000	8,88,000
	{ Bombay . . .	34,32,000	20,04,000	14,28,000
	Total	2,57,02,000	1,41,05,000	1,15,97,000

The average gross revenue, expenditure and surplus all show a general increase, the increases in the total for all provinces being 31 per cent., 25 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. In the Bengal Presidency the average annual gross revenue increased by 29 per cent., the expenditure by 27 per cent. and the surplus by 32 per cent. In Madras the corresponding increases were 35 per cent., 43 per cent. and 17 per cent., while in Bombay they were 34 per cent., 3 per cent. and 128 per cent., respectively. The comparatively small increase in expenditure in Bombay is chiefly due to the fact that a reorganization of the subordinate service has been pending for many years but has not yet been sanctioned.

17. Great improvements have been made in the Forest School at Dehra Dun, which was raised to the status of a College in 1906. The vernacular course of instruction previously given was abolished and arrangements for the education of the Rangers' classes were at the same time revised. In 1907-08 a third year's course of training was introduced to qualify selected candidates for direct appointment to the Provincial Service. Experience of all these arrangements has shown them to be inadequate and steps are being taken for their improvement.

As a consequence of the abolition of the vernacular course at Dehra Dun, the duty of training subordinate officers below the rank of Ranger devolved on Local Governments, and steps have been taken in most provinces to establish suitable institutions for the instruction of Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Guards.

In 1906-07 proposals were sanctioned for the reconstitution of the vernacular Forest School in Burma and for its transfer to Pynmana. The new rules provide for an English course as well as a vernacular one, and a maximum number of 30 students will be admitted to the school each year.

The question of establishing a Forest College at Coimbatore, where Rangers for the Madras Presidency and the adjacent States can be trained, has been under consideration but no definite arrangements had been sanctioned at the close of 1908-09. Such a College is, however, urgently required to relieve the congestion at Dehra Dun where the number of students is much greater than the staff can deal with adequately.

18. Simultaneously with the constitution of the College at Dehra Dun, an Imperial Research Institute was founded as part of the same institution. A staff of experts, chiefly Forest officers, was appointed to carry out research in silviculture and forest working-plans and in zoology, chemistry, botany and

economics with special reference to forestry. Considerable progress has been made in many directions, but much of the time of the Research officers has had to be devoted to the education of the large classes of students at the College and research has suffered in consequence. Other defects in constitution have come to light as was only to be expected in an institution in its infancy, but it is hoped that these will be remedied at an early date, when more rapid progress will be possible.

A plan of a main Research Institute building was prepared by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India but has since been abandoned owing to the accommodation provided being considered insufficient and to the unsuitability of the site originally selected. Other arrangements for buildings were under consideration at the close of the quinquennium under review but some time must elapse before the institute can be regarded as complete. Any detailed account of the progress made would be beyond the scope of this review, but it may be stated that 36 publications prepared by the special Research officers were issued before, or were in the press at, the end of 1908-09.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

[*Vide* Appendices I and II.]

The total area of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department increased during the year under review by 3,965 square miles to a total of 241,774 square miles, or 24·5 per cent. of the area of British India. In addition some 12,193 square miles of forest lands are controlled by other departments.

2. The principal alterations in the area of each class of State forests were as follows :—

(i) *Reserved and Leased Forests.*

A total area of 1,175 square miles was added and 673 square miles were excluded, the net increase being 502 square miles. The most notable changes were the notification of 770 square miles of new reserves in Burma, of 47 square miles in the Punjab, of 97 square miles in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and of 149 square miles in Madras; the disforestation of 337 square miles in Eastern Bengal and Assam on account of the encroachments of temporary cultivators, disforestations aggregating 111 square miles in the Central Provinces to provide for the extension of agriculture and the transfer to the management of the Revenue Department of 93 square miles of reserves in Bombay.

(ii) *Unclassed State Forests and Public Forest Lands.*

There was a net increase of 3,481 square miles under these classes of forest. The principal additions were 4,000 square miles in the Chin Hills, Burma, for the control of which an establishment is now employed, and 496 square miles in Baluchistan, neither of these areas having been previously shown in the returns. On the other hand, 770 square miles in Burma and 149 square miles in Madras were transferred to reserved forests and 111 square miles in the Punjab were transferred to the control of the Civil Department.

3. The following statement shows the area of the different classes of forest under the control of the Forest Department at the close of the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 :—

Class of forests.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Difference.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Reserved forests	93,816	93,818	+ 502
Leased „	743	743	...
Protected „	8,853	8,835	— 18
Unclassed State forests and Public Forest lands	134,897	138,378	+ 3,481
TOTAL	237,809	241,774	+ 3,965

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

[*Vide* Appendix III.]

4. The area finally settled was 1,230 square miles compared with 1,798 square miles in the previous year and 1,812 square miles in 1906-07. The area taken in hand was 824 square miles compared with 3,575 square miles in 1907-08. The total area undergoing settlement at the close of the year was 6,352 square miles compared with 6,902 square miles at the close of 1907-08. The approximate cost of settlement was R42,909 compared with R48,947 in the previous year. Burma, which is the only province in which extensive settlement operations are in progress, accounts for 892 square miles of reserves finally settled during the year, 777 square miles of the area taken in hand and 5,171 square miles of the area undergoing settlement at the close of the year.

3.—DEMARCATION.

[*Vide* Appendix IV.]

5. Although the area of reserved and protected forests increased by 484 square miles, the total length of boundaries at the close of the year under review was 3,101 miles less than at the close of 1907-08, being 166,269 miles. The Punjab shows a decrease of 3,695 miles, chiefly owing to the omission from the return of 3,533 miles of the boundaries of undemarcated forests in Kangra on the ground that they are incapable of demarcation. Bombay also shows a decrease of 975 miles, which is not explained but which is probably due to the transfer of 93 square miles of reserves to the Revenue Department. In Burma there was a considerable increase due to new reservations but the changes in other provinces are of little importance. The total length of the actually demarcated boundaries rose from 141,227 miles to 142,576 miles; the length still remaining to be demarcated amounts to 6,117 miles (of which 4,992 miles are in Bombay) compared with 10,653 miles at the close of the previous year. Most of this decrease is, however, due to the alteration in the Punjab, return already referred to. There was little change in the length of boundaries not requiring demarcation. The length of new boundaries demarcated rose from 2,421 miles to 2,727 miles, of which 1,037 miles were in Burma and 970 miles in Bombay. It is satisfactory to note that somewhat better progress was made in Bombay and that in Burma, in spite of the fact that 777 square miles of new reserves were notified, the length of boundaries remaining undemarcated was reduced from 726 miles to 264 miles. The total expenditure on new work amounted to R46,862 and on repairs to R97,774, compared with R57,006 and R89,154 respectively in the previous year. The average cost for new work fell from R23·5 in 1907-08 to R17 in 1908-09; in both years repairs were carried out at an average cost of R1·6 per mile. The average cost per mile of new work varies greatly in the different provinces. Calculations based on the figures given in Appendix IV show it to have been R2·6 in Bengal, R18·6 in the United Provinces, R13·7 in Burma, R49·9 in Madras, and R6·6 in Bombay. In some of the other provinces similar averages would be misleading owing to the fact that improvements in existing boundaries already shown as demarcated have been treated as new work.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.

[*Vide* Appendices V and VI]

6. During the year forest survey operations were conducted by the various topographical parties, in almost every instance in the ordinary course of the

season's programme. The surveys were for the most part on the 2" scale, but a few small areas were done on the 1" scale, and boundary surveys on the 4" scale were carried on over a considerable area. The revision of a small area previously surveyed on the 4" scale by the Forest Survey Branch was also effected.

7. The following areas were topographically surveyed during the year:—

Presidency.	1"=1 Mile. Sq. miles.	2"=1 Mile. Sq. miles.	4"=1 Mile. Sq. miles.	Total. Sq. miles.	REMARKS.
Bengal . . .	29	924	531(a)	1,484	(a) Includes 461 linear miles.
Madras . . .	...	563	...	563	
Bombay . . .	...	394	205(b)	599	(b) Linear miles.
TOTAL .	29	1,881	736	2,646	

The entire cost of the above surveys was borne by the Survey of India with the exception of that of the Mosit reserve, the cost of which is debitable to the Forest Department.

8. The details of surveys carried out in the various provinces are given in the following paragraphs:—

Central Provinces (Berar Circle).—In the course of the 1" topographical survey of Berar, No. 2 Party surveyed on the 2" scale all the A and B class forests falling in the area under survey in the districts of Akola and Yeotmal, and their boundaries were traversed on the 4" scale. The area surveyed on the 2" scale amounted to about 160 square miles, and the boundary traversing to 461 linear miles.

North-West Frontier Province.—No. 12 Party, in the course of its ordinary operations, surveyed the Manakrai reserve, and parts of the Tanglai and Lachi Khan reserves in the Hazara division, on the 1" scale. The total area amounted to 8 square miles. In addition to this, 4" forest surveys previously done by the Forest Survey Branch, of a part of the Masar reserve, the Batrasi and Tandiani reserves, and parts of Dunga Gali and Samundar reserves, Hazara district, were revised on the same scale, new details inserted, all the roads classified and perennial water shown. The total area thus revised on the 4" scale amounted to 70 square miles.

Punjab.—Part of the Gainthal reserve, in Rawalpindi district, amounting to 0·8 square mile, was surveyed by No. 12 Party on the 1" scale.

Burma (Northern Circle).—Two parties surveyed forest areas in Burma in the course of their regular operations. No. 3 Party completed 39 square miles on the 2" scale in the Myittha and Lower Chindwin Forest divisions, and No. 10 Party surveyed 152 square miles on the same scale in the Bhamo, Mu and Upper Chindwin divisions. As these surveys were conducted in the course of the regular topographical survey, their cost will be borne by the Survey of India. As arranged last year, No. 10 Party surveyed the Mosit reserve in the Bhamo division, area 106 square miles, on the 2" scale, in advance of its programme. This being a special survey, its cost will be borne by the Forest Department.

Eastern Bengal and Assam (Eastern Circle).—Parts of the Sonai, Inner Line and Katakhal reserves, in the Cachar division, comprising an area of 367 square miles, were surveyed on the 2" scale by No. 20 Party. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground, the early rains and the presence of a man-eating tiger, the programme of the party was not completed. The work will be completed next season.

Madras Presidency (Southern Circle).—Forest Surveys on the 2" scale were carried on during the year by No. 19 Party in the following divisions: in South Malabar, aggregating 201 square miles; in the Nilgiris, 209 reserved forests of the total area of 357 square miles were surveyed; in North Coimbatore, the Akkur reserve, area 2 square miles, and in Central Coimbatore, the Nellimalai reserve, area 3 square miles, were surveyed. These two reserves have been afforested since the 4" survey was carried out. The total forest area

thus surveyed in the Madras Presidency is 563 square miles, and the whole cost is debitable to the Survey of India.

Bombay Presidency (Central Circle).—An area of about 39½ square miles of forest, falling within Shirpur taluk of the Western Khandesh district, and Chopda and Yaval taluks of the Eastern Khandesh district, was surveyed on the 2" scale by No. 17 Party. The boundaries of these areas, about 205 linear miles, were surveyed on the 4" scale. The area is a part of the Satpura reserves, and is a continuation of the work commenced in 1906.

Coorg.—In Coorg, an area of 56 square miles of forest was surveyed on the 2" scale. It is hoped that the Coorg survey will be completed in 1909-10.

3. The number of maps issued to Forest and other officials and to the public during the year was 7,689, of which 3,335 were coloured maps. The number issued last year was 11,177. The value of the maps issued was, however, considerably greater, the amount realised by the sale of maps being Rs. 3,312, as against Rs. 2,018 realised last year, and Rs. 1,750 in 1906-07. Of this amount, Rs. 2,244 was adjusted by book debit and Rs. 1,068 accrued from sales to private individuals and trading companies. Besides the Head-Quarters charges, a sum of Rs. 9,935 was debited to the Forest Department on account of mapping and publishing charges and the cost of survey of the Mosit reserve.

The following is a brief summary of the mapping executed during the year:—Of the standard sheets of Forest Surveys, 62 were published, 17 were in the press and 94 were in various stages of preparation. Of the working-plan and other special forest maps, 8 were published, 9 were in the press and 19 were in hand. Two general maps of India, on the 48-mile scale, were put in hand for the Inspector General of Forests' Quinquennial Report for 1904-09, and also six on the 96-mile scale, showing the distribution of the principal Indian trees. Provincial forest maps of Burma and the Central Provinces on the 32-mile and 16-mile scales respectively were published. A similar map of Bengal on the 32-mile scale was completed and sent to press, and one of the Punjab on the 16-mile scale was commenced. The drawing of the new district forest maps of the Madras Presidency, on the quarter-inch scale, which was commenced last year at the instance of the Conservators of the three Circles, has made good progress during the year. Arrangements are being made to publish these district maps in the first place as ordinary editions, omitting all special forest features. Blue impressions of 18 of the new 2-inch standard sheets have been received during the year for the insertion of additional forest details in order to publish them as special forest editions. Of these, two have been published and the remainder are in hand. Out of the 36 blue impressions of two-inch sheets received last year, 16 have been published and distributed, 6 returned to press for publication and the others are in various stages of progress. In future, the forest details are to be inserted on *black* impressions of the sheets, carefully printed on thick drawing paper, instead of on blue prints as heretofore. This method has the advantage of furnishing originals for photography complete in every respect, thus saving the trouble of making separate helio plates from the blue prints containing the forest information only, and of sur-printing from these plates upon previously printed copies of the public edition. During the year, 30,944 copies of forest maps were received from the Map Record and Issue Office, Calcutta, and other offices, for storage.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

Working-Plans.

[*Vide* Appendices VII, VIII and IX.]

10. In the Bengal Presidency Working-Plans for areas amounting to 3,162 square miles were sanctioned during the year, including revised plans for 338 square miles. The most important additions to forests under regulated working were made in Burma and the Central Provinces, where 1,344 and 959 square miles respectively were brought under Working-Plans. Plans for 3,835 square miles were in course of compilation at the close of the year, of which 372 square miles represent revision of existing plans.

In the Madras Presidency Working-Plans for 285 square miles were sanctioned and plans for 3,851 square miles were under preparation.

In the Bombay Presidency plans for 344 square miles were sanctioned and plans for 579 square miles were in course of preparation.

11. The following figures show the total areas under Working-Plans at the close of the year :—

	At commencement of the year. Sq. miles.	Added during the year. Sq. miles.	Total. Sq. miles.
Bengal	31,828*	2,824	34,652
Madras	6,922*	285	7,207
Bombay	6,098	344	6,442
TOTAL IN 1908-09	44,848*	3,453	48,301
„ 1907-08	42,441	2,711	45,152

At the close of the year 185,780 square miles remained without regular Working-Plans, the areas in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies being 171,310, 8,512 and 5,958 square miles respectively. It may, however, be remarked that no Working-Plans will be required for some time to come for large areas, chiefly of unclassed state forests, included in the above figures.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

[*Vide* Appendix X.]

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*

12. Good progress in the construction and maintenance of communications was made, the total expenditure of the year being Rs 5,40,180 as compared with Rs 5,40,631 in the previous year and Rs 3,90,076 in 1906-07. Of the total amount expended Rs 2,23,560 was the cost of new work and Rs 2,16,620 that of repairs. In Bengal a reduction of some Rs 13,000 in the total expenditure is attributed partly to the roads made being less difficult to construct than in 1907-08, and partly to paucity of the staff rendering it impossible to fully carry out the construction programme. In Eastern Bengal and Assam an expenditure of some Rs 13,000 less is chiefly due to no plant for the tramway having been purchased during the year, while a reduction of nearly Rs 22,000 in the Central Provinces is consequent on a return to more normal conditions.

the scarcity of the previous year having made more labour available than usual and extensive works having been undertaken in order to provide employment. Increases of about R20,000 in Burma, R11,000 in Madras and nearly R13,000 in Bombay are due to normal expansion in opening up the forests. In Burma the construction programme could not be fully worked up to owing to funds being limited; in Bombay progress is still slow, more than three-quarters of the increased expenditure being incurred on improvements and repairs to existing roads. There were no changes of importance in other provinces.

(b) *Buildings.*

13. The total expenditure on buildings, including repairs, amounted to R6,53,557 or R8,057 more than in the previous year. New work cost R18,787 less and repairs R26,844 more than in 1907-08, but it may be noted that the expenditure of the latter year on account of new work was R1,02,517 in excess of that for 1906-07. In Bengal, the cost of new work fell by R12,000 owing to the staff being insufficient to properly supervise the work.

In the Punjab a reduction of R24,000 appears to be entirely attributable to less work having been done by the Public Works Department. The Central Provinces spent nearly R13,000 less in the erection of new buildings, but as already explained the circumstances of the previous year were abnormal. Madras and Bombay show increases of nearly R18,000 and R8,000 respectively, and it is satisfactory to observe that in these two Presidencies, as in other Provinces, much attention continues to be paid to providing subordinates with suitable quarters. As regards repairs, the only important variations were increases of R4,000 in Bengal, R7,500 in Burma, R4,000 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, R3,700 in the Central Provinces and R8,600 in Madras.

(c) *Miscellaneous Works.*

14. Under this head expenditure amounting to R1,75,987 was incurred as compared with R1,75,692 in the previous year. Fourteen new tanks and 60 wells were completed in the Central Provinces and a number of others were under construction, the total expenditure being R87,579 as compared with R1,15,529 in 1907-08. The explanation of the decrease is the same as that already given for less expenditure on Roads and Buildings. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras show inconsiderable decreases, but in all the other provinces expenditure on miscellaneous works was greater than in the previous year.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) *General Protection.*

[*Vide* Appendices XI and XII]

15. Forest offences continue to increase, the total number of cases disposed of by the Courts or compounded during the year under review being 9,491 and 52,471 respectively, or 742 and 2,389 respectively more than in 1907-08 and respectively 604 less than and 4,429 in excess of the average for the last three years. The most important variations in the Provincial figures are increases of 1,445 cases in the Central Provinces and 2,228 in Madras and a decrease of 1,220 cases in Bombay. The percentage of convictions to the total number of cases decided by the Courts, was 85.6 as compared with 86.2 in the previous year.

16. The following statement shows the forest offences reported during 1908-09 in the whole of India compared with the average of the three preceding years and the figures for 1907-08 :—

	Average 1905-06 to 1907-08.	1907-08.	In 1908-09.
Injury by fire	4,379	4,679	3,615
Unauthorized felling, or appropriation of forest produce.	34,226	35,470	37,238
Unauthorized grazing	24,823	25,016	26,173
Other offences	4,837	4,528	4,274
TOTAL	68,265	69,693	71,300

Undetected cases decreased by 541 to 7,052 or nearly 10 per cent. of the total. Owing to a generally favourable fire-season, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of injury to the forests by fire, and undetected offences of this class decreased by 983. On the other hand, undetected cases of illicit grazing increased by 445, Madras alone accounting for 391 of these. There was little change as regards cases of unauthorized fellings and those of a miscellaneous nature which remained undetected.

(b) *Protection from Fire.*

[*Vide Appendix XIII.*]

17. The total forest area under systematic fire protection increased by 737 square miles to 46,432 square miles, or 49 per cent. of the total area of reserves. The only change of importance was an increase of 749 square miles in the Central Provinces. The percentage successfully protected was 95.5 compared with 93.2 in the previous year and 93.7 the average of the preceding five years. The following statement is an abstract of Code Form 58 and shows the results in the various provinces. It may be added that only in Eastern Bengal and Assam and in Coorg were the results distinctly, and in Bombay and Ajmer slightly, worse than in 1907-08. In Coorg, the season was one of the worst on record and the damage done was greatly increased owing to a dense growth of lantana on some of the areas providing food for the flames and thus intensifying the severity of the fires.

PROVINCE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		Proportion of forests under fire protection to total area of reserves.	PERCENTAGE OF FAILURE TO AREA PROTECTED.	
	Attempted.	Protected.		Average of past five years to 1907-08.	1908-09.
Bengal	1,898	1,873	44.8	2.8	1.3
United Provinces	3,206	3,136	78.3	3.4	2.2
Punjab	955	918	43.1	1.8	0.8
Burma	7,457	7,180	31.6	6.6	3.7
Eastern Bengal and Assam	(a) 3,264	(a) 2,907	51.7	1.0	10.9
Central Provinces including Berar	11,564	11,470	52.7	4.0	0.8
Coorg	208	189	40.0	0.9	9.6
North-West Frontier	85	(b) 85	36.01	10.0	0.3
Ajmer	142	(c) 141	100.0	.6	0.4
Total Bengal	28,779	27,929	45.1	4.0	2.9
Madras	(a) 7,505	7,241	4.01	8.6	3.5
Bombay	10,148	9,327	83.3	10.9	9.0
GRAND TOTAL 1908-09	46,432	44,497	49.0	6.3	4.5
" " 1907-08	45,695	42,577	48.8	7.1	6.8

- (a) Includes partially protected areas.
 (b) Only 125 acres were burnt.
 (c) Only 357 acres were burnt.

18. A statement showing the origin of the forest fires reported, so far as this is ascertainable, appears as Appendix XIII*. The number of fires and the area burnt under every head are considerably less than in the previous year and the results of the fire conservancy operations must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory.

(c) Protection from Cattle.

[*Vide* Appendices XIV and XV.]

19. Out of a total forest area of 241,774 square miles only 41,188 square miles were completely closed to grazing throughout the year; though browsers were excluded from an additional area of 20,902 square miles. In Madras goats alone were also excluded from a further area of 15,516 square miles; in other words goats were admitted to graze in 983 square miles only in that Presidency. Except that the area completely closed has increased by some 2,000 square miles, these figures do not differ materially from those of the previous year. The total number of cattle admitted to graze in the Government forests was nearly 14,700,000 or nearly 400,000 less than in the previous year, during which special grazing concessions were granted owing to the prevailing scarcity.

20. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 461,055 compared with 447,821 in 1907-08, an increase of 16,234. In Madras the number increased by 22,763 to 213,802 and in the United Provinces by 4,312 to 15,067. Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Coorg and Baluchistan also show small increases. In the Punjab impoundings decreased by 6,913 to 23,897 and in Bombay by 3,114 to 190,605. In the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer they were also somewhat fewer than in the previous year.

(d) Protection against injury from natural causes.

21. It is satisfactory to note that the favourable monsoon of 1909 appears to have checked for the present any further increase in the extensive damage caused by drought in the United Provinces and to have reduced the damage caused by insects in several provinces. The year was also a favourable one in that injury by frost was comparatively slight, but wind and storms caused much damage in several provinces. In the Simla forests the situation has become serious as a result of attacks by insects and fungi, but remedial measures are being actively carried out and the results are encouraging so far as the insect attacks are concerned. It is unfortunate that no progress has yet been made towards discovering the cause of the 'spike' disease in Sandal. Climber cutting was extensively carried out as usual in most provinces. The following information has been abstracted from the Provincial reports:—

Bengal.—Damage done by barking deer in past years to seedlings in the Darjeeling forests has necessitated nurseries being fenced with barbed wire and special protection being afforded to transplants put out in the forests. It is now reported that squirrels also do a considerable amount of damage to *Cryptomeria* and walnut transplants. Damage by frost is

* It will be seen that the total area burnt according to Appendix XIII, does not agree with that in paragraph 17 above. This is due to unexplained discrepancies in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay reports, in some of which the causes of all fires reported, whether they occurred in the protected area or not, appear to be given. The utility of this course is not obvious. Information regarding fires that occur in unprotected areas must be scanty and unreliable and the inclusion of such in the returns serves no useful purpose.

extensive in the Palaman forests but less so in Hazaribagh. As usual wild elephants were the cause of much injury in the Duars forests of Tista and in Angul.

The United Provinces.—The extensive damage caused by the dying off of Sal over large areas was investigated during the year and is believed to be due to the lowering of the permanent water level as a result of a succession of years of deficient rainfall. The heavy rain of April 1909 did an immense amount of good and checked for the present any further increase in the damage. It is hoped that the excessive rainfall of the year under report will go far to permanently remedy the very serious state of affairs. In the Eastern Circle it is estimated that the stock on 10,000 acres is quite dead and that more than 60,000 acres are very seriously affected. In the Western Circle the injury is less extensive but the damage to reproduction due to the prolonged drought and to the extensive fires of 1908 is in many places very serious.

The Punjab.—The report discloses a very serious situation in the Simla blue-pine forests which are threatened with extinction by a fungus pest (*Trametes pini*). Energetic steps are being taken to combat the attack by felling and burning or removing the affected trees and there is some hope of being able to confine it to its present location; an insufficient labour supply hampers progress in this direction. Less serious attacks by other fungi are reported from several divisions and are being dealt with. In the Simla Catchment Area the beetle attack has been combated by felling numerous trap trees as suggested by the Forest Zoologist. As a result there has been a marked decrease in the numbers so far as the *Scolytus* and *Buprestid* are concerned, but the *Longicorn* seems to be increasing; active steps are being continued. Similar measures are being taken in Kulu in connection with a *Polygraphus* which is attacking the Blue-pine.

Burma.—As usual the defoliating caterpillars *Hyblæa pueræ* and *Pyrausta machæralis* did a certain amount of injury to teak, but no damage of a wide-spread or serious nature is reported. The most destructive insect pest is the 'bee-hole' borer (*Duomitus ceramicus*) which causes extensive damage to teak timber; it appears to be spreading. Local damage by climbers and *epiphytic figs*, by several species of insects and fungi and by floods is also reported.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Insects are reported to have caused some injury, but the amount of damage done was very small.

The Central Provinces.—Damage by frost was comparatively slight except in some low-lying localities; in Saugor steady progress continues to be made towards recovery from the severe frost of 1904-05. Wind and wild animals caused a good deal of damage in several localities. In the Balaghat Division the *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* did more damage than usual to Sal and remedial measures are suggested; in Berar species of *Batocera*, *psilota* and *Canthara* beetles did much damage in Babul plantations and the various remedial measures employed were not very efficacious, it being very difficult to apply such measures owing to Babul forming impenetrable thickets; other insects seem to have done little damage. In the Northern Circle a systematic campaign for the eradication of the *Loranthus* parasite by lopping the branches of the trees affected was inaugurated and similar measures were employed in the other circles.

Coorg.—For the second year in succession it is reported that there was no spread northward of the 'spike' disease of Sandal; but heavy rain in May 1909 was immediately followed by an increase of the disease in the affected area, in which there was no diminution of casualties. The number of diseased trees uprooted during the year was 23,100 compared with 18,200 in the previous year and an average of 28,200 during the 8 years since operations commenced. *Lantana* is also a source of much damage and its indirect effects as a feeder of forest fires has already been alluded to. A scheme for its systematic eradication is being drawn up.

The reports of the North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer, Baluchistan and the Andamans contain nothing of particular interest in this connection.

Madras.—The 'spike' disease continued to spread in the Sandal wood tracts in North Coimbatore. Insects and fungi also continued to attack the Casuarina plantations, but the remedial measures adopted were attended with beneficial results. The heavy rains in May resulted in less damage than usual being done by defoliating caterpillars in teak plantations. Fungi, insects and floods are reported to have done some damage locally.

Bombay.—Damage from frost was slight but wind-falls were comparatively numerous. Wild animals, especially pig, bison and elephants are reported to have done considerable damage, but elephants are also said to have facilitated regeneration by breaking down bamboos and so reducing overhead cover. Damage by insects was not extensive, but operations were carried out on a considerable scale for the eradication of *Loranthus* and *Lantana*.

which cause much injury. There was a heavy mortality amongst Sandal trees from some unknown cause which is possibly the 'spiko' disease.

4. SYLVICULTURE.

(a) *Natural reproduction.*

22. Owing to early rains and favourable climatic conditions, natural regeneration was better than usual in most provinces. The provincial reports show that as the result of continued experiments fair progress is being made in ascertaining the conditions most favourable for the production of seedlings, and the measures required to bring them to maturity and increase the proportion of the more valuable species. Much still remains to be done, however, and the practical application of the knowledge acquired is frequently a matter of much difficulty owing to scarcity of labour or to the staff being inadequate or incompetent to properly supervise the necessary operations. Brief details for each province are given in the following abstracts from provincial reports:—

Bengal.—The crop of Sal seed was generally good and, the season being particularly favourable, an unusually large percentage of seedlings is reported to have survived. These remarks apply only to forests closed to grazing and successfully protected from fire. The benefits to Sal regeneration of closure, coupled with successful fire protection, are well exemplified in the Singbhum and Sambalpur forests, where the increase in the advance growth during recent years is remarkable. It is said that, from the results obtained in the damp forests of the Kurseong Torai in those areas in which artificial assistance has been repeated for three or four years, it appears to be fairly certain that excellent regeneration can be assured. Reproduction of other species is fairly successful in areas closed to grazing. Coppice reproduction is good.

United Provinces.—The year was a good one for natural reproduction; in the hills all the important species seeded well and seedlings are numerous. In the plains Sal seeded scantily but the seed did well. Other species varied very much in different localities. Sal coppice shoots generally did well. In the Western Circle bamboos which gave very few culms in 1907 produced a record crop in 1908.

Punjab.—Apart from minor factors adversely affecting reproduction, it seems clear that, although in almost all situations indigenous trees seed or coppice freely, it is impossible to obtain natural reproduction so long as excessive grazing is allowed. Several investigations are now in progress in connection with natural reproduction and it is probable that the working plans for some forests will require alteration if the areas are to be successfully regenerated.

Burma.—The experiments in connection with the natural regeneration of teak in fire-protected areas were continued, but there is at present nothing to add to the remarks made last year. It will probably be some years before any definite conclusion as to the best method to adopt to ensure reproduction can be arrived at. Reproduction of species other than teak is generally reported to be good, and fire-protection has an excellent effect on that of pyinkado (*Xylia dolabriformis*).

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Sal is reported to have seeded well in all Divisions where this species occurs and its natural reproduction was also generally good. Experiments to ascertain the effect of burning the undergrowth on the natural regeneration of Sal were carried out, but no definite conclusions are yet possible. The natural regeneration of *Mesua ferrea* is good where conditions are favourable, and a marked improvement was observed as the result of improvement fellings and weedings. Reproduction of other species appears to have been generally good except in a few localities.

The Central Provinces.—On the whole the year was a favourable one for natural reproduction, although high winds and heavy rain early in the season did considerable damage to the seed crop of several species, including Sal. Coppice reproduction was universally good and frost proved less harmful than usual.

Coorg.—Owing to early and good rains the reproduction of the most important species was better than in the previous year. Teak was an exception.

North-West Frontier Province.—The seed year was not a good one for either deodar, blue-pine or chil, but seedlings of broad-leaved species were more abundant than usual. Silver fir seedlings are generally plentiful but few appear to survive. Coppice reproduction is satisfactory except so far as oak is concerned.

Ajmer.—The year was a good one for natural reproduction.

Baluchistan.—The season appears to have been an unfavourable one. In some localities poor reproduction is attributed to excessive and untimely rainfall; in others to excessive heat and a shortage of rain. Coppice reproduction continues to be satisfactory.

Andamans.—Padouk seeded abundantly during the year under review, but the report mentions the reproduction of no other species and that of padouk only with reference to a few small areas.

Madras.—Speaking generally the year was favourable for the reproduction of all species whether from seed or coppice, and exceptionally so in the Central and Southern Circles owing to the unusual hot weather rains. Where reproduction was poor, its failure is ascribed to scanty rainfall or excessive grazing. An interesting fact is that teak has established itself over 50 square miles in the East Kurnool Division where ten years ago there was practically none. This appears to be due to the felling of trees of other species having given the teak room to develop.

Bombay.—Conditions were generally favourable and results were good in areas which have been successfully protected from fire for two or three years. In Khandesh and Nasik *Anjan* seedlings were particularly numerous. In Sind natural reproduction was stimulated by a high inundation and an unusually heavy rainfall, but in some cases it suffered from an excess of moisture. The seeding of teak failed as a rule throughout the Northern Circle but reproduction is reported to be good.

(b) *Artificial Reproduction.*

[*Vide Appendix XVI.*]

23. The areas of regular and taungya plantations at the close of the year were 55,780 acres and 84,123 acres respectively compared with 61,245 acres and 83,171 acres respectively at the close of 1907-08. As regards regular plantations, 4,625 acres were added during the year, including 2,193 acres in Madras 1,387 acres in Bombay and 528 acres in the United Provinces; 3,594 acres were excluded, including 2,666 acres in Bombay, chiefly on account of failure, 507 acres—the Changa Manga plantations—in the Punjab, which have been transferred to forest and are apparently no longer to be regarded as plantations; in Bombay also 3,151 acres shown in 1907-08 as regular plantations have been transferred to cultural operations by reducing the opening balance of 1908-09. The principal changes in connection with taungya plantations were the addition of 707 acres and the exclusion of 301 acres in Burma, and the addition of 1,613 acres and the exclusion of 1,702 acres in the Central Provinces. The latter exclusion is not explained but it is presumed that the areas are considered as fully stocked and are in future to be regarded as forest and not as plantations.

The total expenditure on plantations amounted to R2,35,803 compared with R2,36,966 in the previous year. In these amounts are included R39,822 and R41,237 respectively on account of the Mergui Rubber plantation in Burma.

24. Cultural operations were carried out in most provinces, but varying methods of classifying the different works and, in some cases, incomplete information render it impossible to give accurate figures. The following statement, has been prepared from the Circle Form (No. 61) and gives the areas newly operated on during the year and the total expenditure.

	Area worked over. Acres.	Total expenditure. R
Bengal	988	5,021
United Provinces	1,393	6,008
Punjab	739	3,658
Burma	17,252	8,945
Eastern Bengal and Assam	15	241
Central Provinces	2,837	1,245
Coorg . . . . .	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	232	202
Ajmer	209	...
Baluchistan	1	11
Andamans . . . . .	...	...
Total Bengal	23,686	26,924
Madras	7,768	25,220
Bombay	50,690	10,215
GRAND TOTAL	82,144	62,359

(c) *Operations for the improvement of the growing stock.*

25. Too much importance cannot be attached to operations of this nature as on them depends in a great measure the future state of most Indian Forests. This is fully realized but the extent to which such works can be carried out and their usefulness are limited by the number and capabilities of the staff, the supply and quality of labour and the funds available. So far as can be judged, much more attention is now being paid to these operations than was the case a few years ago and this is no doubt chiefly due to the re-organizations of the controlling and subordinate establishments which have been given effect to in most provinces. At the same time some of the Circle Reports, while stating generally the operations carried out, give little or no information regarding the areas worked over and the cost incurred. It is thus impossible to ascertain what progress is being made. This is particularly the case in Madras and Bombay, but in the reports of other provinces details of area or cost or both are frequently lacking. The following statement has been compiled from such information as is available in the Circle Reports:—

Province.	Climber cutting only.		Improvement fellings, Cleanings, etc.	
	Area worked over.	Cost.	Area worked over.	Cost.
	Acres	R	Acres	R
Bengal	23,655	3,021	6,935	2,855
United Provinces	75,104	4,815	49,278	12,050
Punjab	946	...	25,537	5,876*
Burma	202,604	34,546	78,195	36,028
Eastern Bengal and Assam	87,530	17,718	9,906	4,920
Central Provinces	141,807	4,277	74,138	30,862
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	1,340	251
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	38	61
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Andamans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	531,646	64,377	245,567	92,921

* Includes cost of climber cutting.

(d) *Experiments.*

26. Experiments carried out by the Forest Department have shown that Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) can be successfully grown in Southern Burma and (*Ficus elastica*) in Assam, but little success has attended the efforts to grow these and other rubber producing species in other parts of India. The most important experiments in the various provinces are summarized in the following abstracts from the provincial reports :—

Bengal.—The attempt to provide grazing on a specially prepared and turfed area for the cattle required for the milk supply of Darjeeling is proving very expensive, and seems unlikely to be successful. It is being continued.

United Provinces.—Of the four exotics tried in the Naini Tal Division, *Bucklandia populnea* and *Eucalyptus Globulus* failed altogether, whilst *Acacia decurrens* and *Cryptomeria japonica* proved a success, especially the former. Other experiments with exotics were not very successful except that the seed of *Catalpa speciosa* germinated well. Although the skew method of tapping *chir* pine yielded 20 per cent. more resin than the vertical method, all the trees so treated have subsequently died and the system has consequently been condemned. The experimental cultivation of lac was continued, but the results obtained are still the reverse of encouraging. Investigations have shown that long grass in blank forest areas affords protection to *Sal* seedlings from frost. All the seedlings on areas cleared of grass died whereas in the areas not so cleared a fair number survived. Experiments to test the feasibility of floating billets of spruce and silver fir from the Jaunsar forests are as yet inconclusive. The same remark applies to the attempt to keep hay in stacks for a year or more, the re-stocking of chanders in the Cis-Sarda forests and other re-stocking experiments and the protection of *Sal* shoots from frost.

The Punjab.—The experiments with *Catalpa speciosa* indicate that this species is unsuitable. *Pinus pinaster* continues to do well in Bashahr but it appears to have no advantages over the indigenous species so far as the re-afforestation of denuded slopes is concerned. Experiments with *Salix Babylonica* in Multan are promising. Extensive experiments with numerous species of *Eucalyptus* are being continued with a view to afforesting the hills in the neighbourhood of Simla and those bordering on the Kalka-Simla railway. In the Simla Municipal forests an experimental orchard has been started and other plots have been selected with a view to ascertaining whether it is feasible to successfully cultivate fruit for commercial purposes. Many sylvicultural experiments are in progress but some years must elapse before any definite deduction can be drawn from the results.

Burma.—Experiments with Andamans Padouk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) and *Catalpa speciosa* were continued with indifferent results. Camphor (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) is reported to have succeeded wonderfully well at Maymyo but less well at Taunggyi. Numerous sylvicultural experiments are in progress, but no definite results have yet been obtained. The proposed experimental cultivation of lao with seed lao from India could not be carried out as the seed lao miscarried.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Experiments in the propagation and cultivations of lac were continued but, though promising in some localities, they are as yet inconclusive. *Catalpa speciosa* proved disappointing as most of the seeds failed to germinate.

Central Provinces.—Many sylvicultural experiments are being carried out but it is too early to draw definite conclusions from them. The few exotics experimented with do not appear to have given satisfactory results.

North-West Frontier Province.—Attempts to cultivate *Podophyllum emodi* are not very promising. A number of *Eucalyptus Globulus* planted at Bagnotar were all killed by frost but *Robinia* seems likely to be more successful.

Madras.—The experiments with a large number of exotics have so far yielded no results of value and nothing definite has yet been ascertained as to the relative effects of burning, grazing and cutting on the quality of the grass appearing subsequently.

Bombay.—The experiments with various rubber producing species—*Para*, *Ceara*, *Castilloa* and *Ficus elastica*—were continued on a fairly extensive scale. Although nothing definite can yet be said regarding the possibility of making the growing of rubber in Bombay a commercial success, a generally unfavourable opinion appears to prevail amongst the officers of the Department. Few experiments with indigenous or exotic trees and plants are reported and all are so far inconclusive.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) *System of Management.*

27. In the provinces outside the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the total area under regular Working-Plans came to 34,652 square miles at the close of the year under review. This includes 334 square miles in the United Provinces and 38 square miles in Burma, Working-Plans for which are under revision. The remark made last year in regard to 317 square miles of forests in the Andamans applies to this year also.

The various sylvicultural systems in force over this area are summarised in the following table :—

Sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under each Sylvicultural system.
Method of Clear Fellings by compartments	5	·01
Uniform method	184	·53
Group method	1	·00
Selection method	11,270	32·52
Simple coppice	125	·36
Coppice with standards	2,226	6·43
Method of Improvement fellings	7,295½	21·06
	(a) 18,545½	53·09
TOTAL	34,652	100·00

(a) Included in forests for which Working-Plans have been prepared but not subjected to any definite system of working.

Attention continues to be given to the question of introducing the uniform method, or modifications of it, experimentally in different classes of forests, and Working-Plans with this object in view are under preparation, or are contemplated, in connection with some of the *Sal* forests of the United Provinces and Bengal, some of the teak forests of Burma, the Pine (*Pinus Khasya*) forests of Assam, and the Deodar Forests of the Punjab.

(b) *Agency of Exploitation.*

[*Vide* Appendix XVIII.]

(i) *Departmental Agency and (ii) Purchasers.*

28. The substitution of private enterprise for departmental working resulted in a total reduction of more than one million cubic feet in the quantity of timber removed by Government Agency, which amounted to 6,758,266 cubic feet in the year under review. The principal decreases were in the Punjab, Burma and Madras, while considerable increases occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces. The quantity removed by purchasers increased by somewhat less than one-third of a million cubic feet to a total of 53,274,103 cubic feet, but the provincial figures show considerable fluctuations. A decrease of over 3½ million cubic feet in the Punjab (according to

Form 62) is not explained, while an increase of over 3 million cubic feet in Burma is chiefly due to a favourable floating season having facilitated the extraction of teak by purchase contractors.

As regards fuel, the quantity extracted by Government Agency amounted to 20,104,293 cubic feet or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet less than in 1907-08, Madras alone accounting for a decrease of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million. Purchasers extracted 94,238,730 cubic feet or nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ million cubic feet more than in the previous year. Here again the provincial figures vary considerably. Bombay shows an increase of over 3 million cubic feet extracted by purchasers, and Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam increases of more than one million cubic feet each. The chief decreases were considerably over a million cubic feet each in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and more than three-quarters of a million cubic feet in the Punjab.

The total outturn of bamboos amounted to 7,082,790 extracted departmentally and 150,254,324 extracted by purchasers, or nearly 11 millions less than in the previous year. The difference is made up of $3\frac{2}{5}$ millions by Government Agency and more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions by purchasers. The principal change under Government Agency was a decrease of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions in Madras, while in the quantities extracted by purchasers increases occurred in Bengal ($1\frac{1}{7}$ millions) and Burma ($4\frac{4}{5}$ millions) and decreases in the United Provinces ($4\frac{1}{5}$ millions) and Madras ($9\frac{2}{5}$ millions).

The value of the minor produce extracted departmentally and by purchasers was R2,95,435 and R45,90,483 respectively or R37,136 and R63,303 respectively less than in the previous year. Eastern Bengal and Assam (R16,264), the Central Provinces (R12,588) and Madras (R16,777) are chiefly responsible for the decrease under the former head and the Central Provinces (R91,188), Bombay (R80,502) and Madras (R17,835) for that under the latter, under which also increases occurred in Bengal (R17,875), the United Provinces (R56,977), the Punjab (R16,619), Burma (R23,285) and Eastern Bengal and Assam (R19,253).

(iii) Rights and privileges.

29. The following statement compares the estimated quantities of Forest produce removed from the forests by right and privilege-holders during the last two years* :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	Difference.
Timber (cubic feet) . . .	2,464,266	2,563,188	+98,922
Fuel „ . . .	48,400,846	47,125,156	—1,275,690
Bamboos (number) . . .	22,160,618	20,883,078	—1,777,540
Minor produce, including grass and grazing (value).	R13,84,749	R15,73,766	+R1,89,017

(iv) Free grants.

30. The quantities of forest produce granted free during the year under review and that preceding it were as follows :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	Difference.
Timber (cubic feet) . . .	2,112,544	1,814,338	—298,206
Fuel „ . . .	7,653,314	6,157,792	—1,495,522
Bamboos (number) . . .	2,987,151	2,543,829	—438,322
Minor produce, including grass and grazing (value).	R7,68,135	R4,79,059	—R2,89,076

*It is noticed that in some provinces, particularly Bombay, the produce removed by right-holders is not invariably shown in Forms 62 and 63 accompanying the Circle reports.

The decrease under all heads is accounted for by the fact that 1907-08 was a year of general scarcity and large free grants were made to relieve the prevailing distress.

(c) *Outturn of forest produce.*

[Vide Appendix XVII].

31. The following statement shows the total outturn from all classes of forest as compared with that of the previous year :—

Presidency.	Year.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
		Cubic feet.	No.	Rs
Bengal. . . .	{ 1908-09	185,610,113	135,208,876	39,41,889
	{ 1907-08	169,524,073	133,035,771	42,18,119
Madras	{ 1908-09	24,415,574	32,001,730	15,79,521
	{ 1907-08	26,354,690	44,657,836	16,20,999
Bombay	{ 1908-09	42,010,178	13,065,915	14,17,333
	{ 1907-08	39,103,360	15,733,416	13,00,123
TOTAL	{ 1908-09	232,035,865	180,276,021	69,33,743
	{ 1907-08	234,982,123	193,427,023	71,39,241

As it is not possible to ascertain from the Madras and Bombay reports the quantity of forest produce derived from each class of forest, the following remarks apply to the Bengal Presidency only.

The total outturn of timber and fuel from reserves was nearly 5 million cubic feet less than in the previous year. The principal decreases were in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, while Bengal, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam show considerable increases. There was little change in the outturn from protected forests but that from unclassified forests increased by 1½ million cubic feet, of which Eastern Bengal and Assam accounts for 1 million.

The total outturn of bamboos increased by more than 2 millions, made up of an increase of over 5 millions from unclassified forests and a decrease of over 3 millions from reserves. In the United Provinces the decrease from reserves amounted to over 4 millions. A considerable reduction also occurred in the Central Provinces but the increased outturn in Bengal and Burma amounted to nearly 2 millions. The outturn from protected forests was practically the same as in the previous year, while of the increase from unclassified forests Burma accounts for more than 4½ millions and Eastern Bengal and Assam for over half a million.

The most important factor in the total decrease under minor produce was a reduction of Rs 64,059 from reserves in the Central Provinces, which is mainly due to a more normal season having necessitated fewer free grants but also to a smaller demand. The outturn from reserves shows a total decrease of Rs 34,922 and that from protected forests a decrease of Rs 23,458. The outturn from unclassified forests on the other hand increased by Rs 2,150, to which Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam were the chief contributors.

(6) EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCE.

[Vide Appendix XXIV.]

32. The total value at ports of shipment of forest products exported amounted to 403 lakhs of rupees as compared with 563½ lakhs in 1907-08 and 483 lakhs the average of the previous five years. The great decline is due to a considerable fall in the market value of nearly all descriptions of produce, especially lac.

Exports of caoutchouc decreased by 51 tons to 98 tons. The market value declined by R627 per ton with the result that the total value fell from R5,78,397 to R3,19,039.

The total quantity of the various descriptions of lac exported increased by 903 tons to a total of 19,041 tons, but a great fall in value, which in the case of shellac amounted to R861 per ton, resulted in a reduction of R1,28,83,627 in the total value of the exports, this being R2,79,46,962.

The average market value of cutch and gambier declined by R21 to R295 per ton and the total quantity and value of the exports decreased by 1,446 tons and R5,23,885 respectively.

A further decrease in the exports of teak occurred, the quantity amounting to 27,220 tons as compared with 39,539 tons in the previous year. This, combined with a decline of R7 per ton in the market value, resulted in the total value of this timber exported decreasing by R21,14,813 to R40,19,857.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

[Vide Appendices XIX to XXIII.]

33. The Gross Revenue, Expenditure, Surplus and the percentage of expenditure to Gross Revenue for the last 36 financial years were as follows:—

Quinquennial periods.	Gross Revenue (Average).	Expenditure (Average).	Surplus (Average).	Proportion of Expenditure to Gross Revenue.
	R	R	R	Per cent.
1873-74 to 1877-78 . .	67,28,191	44,76,808	22,46,888	66
1878-79 to 1882-83 . .	79,15,956	52,09,538	27,06,418	66
1883-84 to 1887-88 . .	1,10,59,434	71,42,382	39,17,052	64
1888-89 to 1892-93 . .	1,51,86,115	82,61,176	69,24,939	55
1893-94 to 1897-98 . .	1,74,50,055	96,57,406	77,93,159	55
1898-99 to 1902-03 . .	1,90,22,776	1,08,42,872	81,70,904	57
1903-04 to 1907-08 . .	2,50,55,151	1,35,91,021	1,14,61,130	54
Year.				
1908-1909	2,54,56,799	1,47,26,034	1,07,30,765	58

34. Compared with the previous year the gross revenue realized was R4,06,180 less, while the expenditure was R2,13,101 greater. The surplus was therefore less by R6,19,281, and as a fall in the surplus amounting to R10,77,640 was recorded in 1907-08, the financial results at first sight appear to be somewhat disappointing. The effects of the almost universal scarcity of 1907-08 were still, however, apparent during the year under review and adversely affected the demand for forest produce in several provinces. Another cause contributing to a decrease in the gross revenue is the policy of encouraging the exploitation of the forests by private agency, which must also tend towards a reduction in the expenditure on exploitation and for a time in the surplus. Owing mainly to this policy the expenditure on conservancy and works was R1,79,707 less than in 1907-08. That on establishments and miscellaneous charges was, however, R3,92,808 greater. The increase under the latter head was not unexpected and is due in a great measure to the reorganizations which have been effected during the last few years in every branch of the service. The full effect of these reorganizations, both as regards the increased expenditure involved and the improvement in the working of the forests, will not be apparent for several years, but it may be confidently anticipated that they will render more systematic and intense working possible and that a considerably increased revenue will result at no distant date.

35. As regards the gross receipts in the various provinces, only in Burma (R5,28,043) and Eastern Bengal and Assam (R15,921) was there any increase, and in Burma this is mainly attributed to a favourable floating season which enabled purchase contractors to extract larger quantities of teak. Decreases

exceeding one lakh occurred in the United Provinces (R2,34,339), the Punjab (R1,68,657), the Central Provinces (R2,11,966) and the North-West Frontier Province (R1,15,708).

36. The most marked changes in expenditure were increases in Burma (R1,65,715), Eastern Bengal and Assam (R90,976), the Central Provinces (R1,69,900), Madras (R1,36,404) and Bombay (R88,446), and decreases in Bengal (R1,29,413) and the Punjab (R3,25,069).

37. Increases in the net Revenue occurred only in Bengal (R1,16,608), the Punjab (R1,56,412) and Burma (R3,62,328). Decreases are shown by the United Provinces (R2,62,762), Eastern Bengal and Assam (R75,055), the Central Provinces (R3,81,866), Coorg (R45,202), the North-West Frontier Province (R1,08,721), Ajmer (R3,977), the Andamans (R41,478), Madras (R1,39,315) and Bombay (R1,47,267). In Baluchistan the deficit was R6,852 greater than in the preceding year.

38. The estimated value of forest produce granted free or at reduced rates during the forest year was R45,97,450 as compared with R49,53,319, in 1907-08. The most important changes were a reduction of R5,34,585 on account of grass and grazing and of R1,36,441 on account of bamboos, for which the improved conditions of the year account, and an increase of R3,26,799 in the estimated value of other minor produce.

39. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the forests after deducting capital expenditure not yielding an immediate return :—

	R
Gross Revenue	2,54,56,799
Value of produce granted free or at reduced rates	45,97,450
Total value of yield	<u>3,00,54,249</u>
	R
Gross Expenditure	1,47,26,034
Deduct expenditure not yielding an immediate return :—	
(a) Roads and Buildings	14,19,511
(b) Cultural operations	6,62,091
(c) Working-Plans	72,711
(d) Settlements	67,544
(e) Surveys	1,15,964
(f) Demarcation	1,54,025
TOTAL	<u>24,91,846</u>
Balance of direct revenue producing expenditure	<u>1,22,34,188</u>
Surplus over expenditure directly chargeable to Revenue	<u>1,78,20,061</u>

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.

40. Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Inspector General of Forests up to the 9th November 1908, when he retired from the Indian Forest Service. He was succeeded by Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

With a view to obviating the difficulties experienced under existing arrangements in filling vacancies occurring on the India List, the 13 Imperial Service posts on that list together with a leave and training reserve of three officers were distributed among the several provincial cadres in the proportion of their respective sanctioned strength. The distribution resulted in the addition of five posts to the Burma cadre, two each to the Madras, Bombay, United Provinces and Central Provinces cadres and one each to the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Punjab cadres.

The reorganisation schemes sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year involved the addition of the following Imperial and Provincial Service appointments:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bombay	2	3
Bengal . . . . .	...	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5	10
Central Provinces	2	11

These appointments include an additional Conservator for the charge of a newly created second circle in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the respective shares of the India List appointments allotted to the several provincial cadres. Schemes for the reorganisation of the Controlling Staff of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency and in the Punjab were under consideration.

Three officers of the Imperial Service retired, one resigned and two died during the year.

Officers on Foreign Service.

41. The following statement shows the officers on foreign service in India, in British Colonies and serving under other Governments:—

In India.

<i>Imperial Service.</i>	<i>Provincial Service.</i>
1. Mr. W. H. Lovegrove (United Provinces), Kashmir from October 1907.	1. Lala Daulat Ram (Punjab), Kashmir.
2. " R. M. Williamson (Central Provinces), Rewah State from October 1907.	2. Rai Bahadur M. Muttannah (Madras), Mysore.
3. " C. G. Trevor (Punjab), Chamba State from April 1908.	3. Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao (Madras), Travancore.
	4. Mr. G. W. Thompson (Madras), Jeypore.
	5. Pandit Thakur Das (Punjab), Jubal State.
	6. Mr. W. G. Gilmore (Central Provinces), Indore State.
	7. " B. Inamati Shama Rao (Central Provinces), Mysore.
	8. Bhagawandas Harkisandas Dalal (Bombay), Rajpipla.
	9. Mr. A. P. Mudaliar (Bengal), Mysore.
	10. Rai Bahadur Keshva Nand (United Provinces), Kashmir.
	11. Lala Har Sarup (United Provinces), Gwalior.
	12. F. J. Langhorne (Central Provinces), Court of Wards.

Under other Governments.

Mr. W. F. Lloyd (Bengal), Siam.

Mr. S. A. Wood (Burma), Soudan.
(Services transferred permanently to the
Soudan Government.)

Although the financial results of the Burma Kheddah operations have so far proved disastrous, it was decided during the year to continue operations on a reduced scale for a further period of three years. Enquiries into reports that extensive frauds had been committed led to the suspension early in the year of the Officiating Superintendent of the Kheddah Department and one of his Assistants. Both officers were subsequently criminally prosecuted, but the case was still under trial at the end of the year. Meanwhile the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Katha Division, was temporarily appointed Superintendent in addition to his own duties and a Provincial Service Forest officer was appointed Assistant Superintendent. As a consequence of the disorganisation resulting from the change of management and the necessary enquiries in connection with the alleged frauds, no hunting operations were undertaken during the year. In future the Annual Report of the Kheddah Department is to be attached to the Forest Administration Reports.

An improved system of compiling the Annual Forest Administration Report has been introduced by the Bombay Government. Instead of the reports for the several circles being printed separately, one after another, the remarks of each Conservator bearing on the same subject are brought together in one place. This greatly facilitates the collection of information on any matter for the whole province, and the system is one that might be adopted with advantage in all provinces in which there are two or more circles.

2.—RECRUITMENT, TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

42. Ten officers who had completed the Forestry course at Oxford and who had obtained the Diploma of Forestry of that University, were appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests and arrived in India about the end of 1908. Three of these were posted to Madras, two to Burma and one each to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Sixteen candidates were selected in England by the Secretary of State for training at Oxford for the Indian Forest Service.

43. The posts of President of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and of Principal of the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun, were held by Mr. L. Mercer until the 12th April 1909, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, the Superintendent of Forest Working-Plans and Imperial Sylviculturist. The latter post was then filled by Mr. R. S. Troup, the Forest Economist, Mr. R. S. Pearson, Deputy Conservator of Forests on the Bombay list, being in turn appointed Economist in Mr. Troup's place. Messrs. E. P. Stebbing, R. S. Hole and Puran Singh, continued to hold the posts of Forest Zoologist, Botanist and Chemist, respectively.

44. The Provincial Service class of 1908-09 consisted of six students—five in the service of the Government and one from the Mysore State. All six obtained pass certificates.

45. The special Entrance Examination having been abolished, out of 105 applications received from the various Local Governments and Conservators of Forests, 56 candidates were selected, and joined the College in April 1909. This number included seven students deputed by Native and Foreign States. On the results of the Final Examination held in March 1909, for the class

of senior students, Higher Standard certificates were granted to 32 candidates and Lower Standard certificates to eight. Only one student failed to obtain a certificate. Since the Imperial Forest School was founded in 1878, Higher Standard certificates have been granted to 651 students and Lower Standard certificates to 189 students.

46. *Forest Research*.—Full details of the work of the year appear in the Progress Report of the Imperial Forest Research Institute, but the following brief summary may be of general interest:—

Sylviculture and Working-Plans.—For various reasons little original research in Sylviculture was possible and the work of the year had to be restricted to the collection and compilation of information already available in existing local records. Among the subjects under investigation were (i) the preparation of yield tables for various species under some definite system of management, (ii) the selection method of treatment and the uniform method of successive regeneration fellings as applicable to Indian Forests. A comprehensive note on the selection system was published and a note on the uniform method was under preparation, (iii) the collection of information regarding plantation work on a large scale, (iv) the collection of statistical data for various species. A Forest pamphlet (No. 8, Working-Plans series No. 2) containing statistical data for *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) was published during the year. A note regarding the methods of collecting and recording statistical data was also published with the object of ensuring that such work is carried out on uniform lines throughout India, (v) sylvicultural notes relating to various species, and (vi) the height at which bamboos should be felled and the effect of the season of felling on the durability of the culms.

Forest Botany.—The principal subjects under study during the year were (i) Teak coppice and reproduction, (ii) Forest grasses, with special reference to the effects of fire upon them, and (iii) the various species or forms of *grewia* of economic importance, with special reference to the production of a satisfactory classification and description of the same. The results of the enquiry into the first subject were sent to the Press for publication in the form of a Pamphlet. In view of the enormous and steadily increasing number of cattle for which it is necessary to provide grazing in the State Forests, the second subject is one of great importance. A certain amount of information has been collected but the subject is such a large one that its full investigation must extend over several years. The third subject has already been under study for two years and it is hoped that it will be possible to publish the full results of the investigation next year.

A manual of Botany was also published during the year.

Forest Economy.—Considerable progress was made with the many investigations initiated in former years, of which the most important was that relating to the match industry in India. A memoir on this subject by Mr. R. S. Troup and six other publications were in the press at the close of the year, while three publications were issued during the year. The most important of the latter was a memoir entitled "Indian woods and their Uses" in which the principal characteristics and uses of over 550 species are described.

Forest Chemistry.—Perhaps the most important work carried out by the Forest Chemist was an investigation regarding the manufacture of tannin extracts from Mangrove *Sal* bark the object being to produce marketable decolourised tannin extracts instead of the highly coloured extracts hitherto obtainable. Considerable success attended the laboratory experiments, and further experiments on a commercial scale were arranged for at the Government tanning fac-

tory at Rangoon. Considerable progress was also made with a number of other investigations of which the more important were the extraction of oil from Forest oil seeds, the manufacture of Shellac, the distillation of Ngai Camphor (or *lævio borneol*) from *Blumea balsamifera*, the distillation of turpentine oil and the clarification and decolourization of Indian colophony, the bleaching of Indian Match Woods (in conjunction with the Economist's enquiry) and the distillation and examination of Khas (*Peltiveria zizanioides*) oil. Six publications were issued during the year and four more were in the press at its close.

Forest Zoology.—The investigation into the insects damaging *Sal* and various conifers was advanced considerably during the year and some progress was made with the enquiries regarding other insect pests. Five publications were issued during the year and seven others were sent to press but not issued until after its close.

47. *General.*—Considerable additions were made to the herbarium and to the various museum collections, and acknowledgments are due to many Forest Officers and others who have contributed specimens. In his report the President of the Research Institute also acknowledges the assistance freely given by many individual Forest officers in supplying information and in carrying out experiments in connection with some of the investigations undertaken.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide paragraphs 2 and 3.]

Area of Reserved and Leased Forests.

PROVINCE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Added in 1908-09.	Excluded in 1908-09.	At close of 1908-09.	
Bengal	(a)4,235	...	...	(a)4,235	(a) Excludes 5 square miles of Reserved forests not under the management of the Forest Department.
United Provinces	(b)4,091	3	2	(b)4,092	(b) Includes 167 square miles of leased forests.
Punjab	(c)2,176	50	14	(c)2,212	(c) Includes 369 square miles of leased forests, but excludes 110 square miles not under the management of the Forest Department.
Burma	22,858	800	88	23,581	(d) Excludes 6 square miles of Reserved forests not under the management of the Forest Department.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	(d)6,550	98	337	(d)6,311	(e) Includes 34 square miles of village forests in Berar.
Central Provinces including Berar.	(e)21,999	(f)80	(f)111	(e)21,918	(f) These changes involve a net reduction of 81 square miles. The difference between this figure and 76 square miles stated in paragraph 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution has not been explained.
Coorg	520	...	...	(g)520	(g) Only 179 acres were added during the year.
North-West Frontier	(h)236	...	...	(h)236	(h) Excludes 14 square miles of Military and Civil Reserved forests.
Ajmer	142	...	...	142	(i) Includes 217 square miles of leased forests and excludes 1,499 square miles under the control of the Revenue Department.
Baluchistan	280	2	...	282	(j) Includes 10 square miles added in rectification of a previous error.
Andamans	169	2	...	161	(k) Includes 93 square miles transferred to the control of the Revenue Department.
Total, Bengal	63,246	991	547	63,690	(l) Includes 217 square miles of leased forests and excludes 1,570 square miles under the control of the Revenue Department.
" Madras	18,549	150	5	18,694	
" Bombay	(i)12,264	(j)84	(k)121	(l)12,177	
GRAND TOTAL 1908-09	94,059	1,175	673	94,561	
" " 1907-08	94,029	2,640	2,610	94,059	

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* paragraphs 1 to 3.]
Area of all forest lands.

PROVINCE.		FOREST AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				Percentage of forests to whole area of Province.	REMARKS.
Name.	Area in square miles.	Reserved.	Protected.	Unclassified State.	Total.		
Bengal . . .	116,115	4,235	(a) 2,781	...	7,016	6.0	(a) 16 square miles added and 28 square miles excluded during the year; excludes 599 square miles not under the control of the Forest Department.
United Provinces .	107,637	4,092	(b) 30	(c) 55	4,177	3.8	
Punjab . . .	97,218	2,212	(d) 5,222	(e) 1,580	9,014	9.3	(b) Excludes 9,069 square miles of district Protected forests not under the control of the Forest Department.
Burma . . .	176,569	23,581	...	(f) 110,868	134,449	76.1	(e) 13 square miles added during the year.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	93,783	6,311	(g)	(h) 22,703	29,014	30.9	(d) 19 square miles excluded during the year.
Central Provinces including Berar.	100,381	21,018	...	3	21,021	21.8	(e) 1 square mile added and 143 square miles excluded during the year. Excludes 111 square miles under the control of the Civil Department.
Coorg . . .	1,582	520	...	...	520	32.9	(f) 4,065 square miles added and 795 square miles excluded during the year.
North-West Frontier	13,184	236	(i)	...	236	1.8	(g) 4 square miles not under the management of the Forest Department.
Ajmer . . .	2,646	142	(j)	6	148	5.6	(h) Revised figures. 542 square miles added and 530 square miles excluded during the year.
Baluchistan . .	9,403	282	...	490	778	8.3	(i) 121 square miles of Civil Protected Forests are not shown.
Andamans . .	3,143	161	...	1,791	1,952	62.1	(j) There are only 115 acres of Protected forests in Ajmer.
Total, Bengal .	721,611	63,690	8,033	137,502	209,225	28.9	(k) Reserved lands including 168 square miles of leased forests.
„ Madras . .	141,807	18,694	...	(k) 876	19,570	13.8	(l) Includes 439 square miles of leased forests and excludes 549 square miles under control of the Revenue Department.
„ Bombay . .	122,726	12,177	(2) 802	...	12,979	10.6	
GRAND TOTAL, 1908-09	980,144	94,561	8,835	138,374	241,774	24.5	
„ „ „ 1907-08	985,938	94,059	8,853	134,837	237,809	24.2	

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* paragraph 4.]

Progress in Forest Settlements.

PROVINCE.	AREAS ALREADY SETTLED AT THE COMMENCE- MENT OF THE YEAR.			AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.						AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.								
	Reserved forests.	Protected forests.	Total.	AREA.			EXPENDITURE INCURRED.			AT COMMENCE- MENT OF THE YEAR.			TAKEN IN HAND DURING THE YEAR.			EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE YEAR.		
				Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	4,240	...	4,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	12	...	12	85	...	85
United Provinces . . .	3,934	30	3,964	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	12	...	12	1,200	...	1,200
Punjab	(a) 1,921	5,241	7,162	47	...	47	...	...	...	15	205	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	22,809	...	22,809	892	...	892	5,735	...	5,735	4,391	...	4,391	777	...	777	26,111	...	26,111
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	6,556	...	6,556	98	...	98	...	...	...	69	...	69	15	...	15	...	...	...
Central Provinces including Berar.	18,261	...	18,261	7	...	7	...	...	...	16	...	16	3	...	3	650	...	650
Coorg	520	...	520	...	...	...	(b) 643	...	(b) 643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier . .	(a) 235	(a) 121	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan	280	...	280	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andamans	159	...	159	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Bengal	58,916	5,392	64,308	1,019	...	1,019	6,378	...	6,378	4,543	205	4,748	819	...	819	26,349	...	26,349
„ Madras	(a) 18,546	...	18,546	149	...	149	979	...	979	514	...	514	4	...	4	2,533	...	2,536
„ Bombay	13,453	697	14,150	18	13	32	1,225	...	1,228	266	...	266	1	...	1	3,441	...	3,441
GRAND TOTAL, 1908-09 .	90,915	6,289	97,204	1,217	13	1,230	8,583	...	8,583	5,323	205	5,528	823	...	823	31,323	...	31,326
„ „ 1907-08 .	69,197	6,310	75,507	1,793	...	1,793	7,490	...	7,490	2,122	205	2,327	3,575	...	3,575	31,168	...	31,168

(a) Corrected figures.

(b) Represents mainly the pay and travelling allowance of a surveyor engaged during the previous settlement, who was finishing off some work connected therewith.

(c) Excludes 14 square miles of Military Reserved forests.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide paragraph 5.]

Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries.

PROVINCE.	CIRCLE.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries not demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.	
									On new work.	On repairs.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R
Bengal . . . . .	.....	213	3,310	158	(a) 3,701	...	1,028	4,720	562	1,895
United Provinces	Eastern Circle	32	1,022	1,496	2,550	9	611	3,170	...	8,572
	Western " . . . . .	...	378	1,760	2,138	1	784	2,923	594	3,138
	Total	32	1,400	3,256	4,688	10	1,395	6,093	594	11,710
Punjab . . . . .	.....	...	1,821	8,163	9,984	20	1,111	11,115	...	4,991
Burma	Pegu Circle	82	725	2,820	3,627	7	1,257	4,891	714	8,504
	Tenasserim Circle	260	1,162	2,628	4,050	12	634	4,696	3,387	8,449
	Northern "	190	887	2,854	3,931	69	551	4,551	1,656	7,133
	Southern "	505	329	3,836	4,670	176	642	5,488	8,452	4,021
	Total	1,037	3,103	12,138	16,278	264	3,084	19,626	14,209	28,107
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	.....	60	1,908	178	2,146	20	2,632	4,848	3,672	10,753
Central Provinces	Northern Circle	31	8,643	3,077	11,751	...	1,124	12,875	803	7,909
	Southern "	7	8,761	...	8,768	49	978	9,795	29	4,339
	Berar " . . . . .	...	7,344	6,315	13,659	4	663	14,326	9,119	4,819
	Total	38	24,748	9,392	34,178	53	2,765	36,996	3,951	17,067
Coorg . . . . .	.....	34	...	273	307	173	56	536	818	101
North-West Frontier . . . . .	.....	...	51	726	777	...	139	916	...	629
Ajmer . . . . .	.....	...	4	258	262	...	158	420	33	61
Baluchistan . . . . .	.....	4	214	207	425	...	77	502	...	...
Andamans . . . . .	.....	19	7	41	67	14	116	197	172	57
Total Bengal . . . . .	.....	1,437	36,566	34,790	72,813	554	12,611	85,978	24,011	75,371
Madras	Northern Circle	110	3,315	5,431	8,856	135	505	9,496	6,459	3,029
	Central "	89	12,374	3,864	16,327	62	271	16,660	1,037	4,573
	Southern "	121	2,290	7,737	10,148	374	949	11,471	8,454	10,453
	Total	320	17,979	17,032	35,331	571	1,725	37,627	15,950	18,055
Bombay	Northern Circle	164	861	4,612	5,637	624	469	6,730	528	1,381
	Central "	602	3,271	10,422	14,295	4,041	1,543	19,879	3,345	1,561
	Southern "	176	669	11,592	12,437	327	630	13,394	2,528	1,406
	Sindh "	28	1,889	146	2,063	...	598	2,661	...	...
	Total	970	6,690	26,772	34,432	4,992	3,240	42,664	6,401	4,348
GRAND TOTAL 1908-09 . . . . .	.....	2,727	61,235	78,594	142,576	6,117	17,576	166,269	46,362	97,774
" " 1907-08 . . . . .	.....	2,421	55,439	83,367	141,227	10,653	17,490	169,370	57,006	89,154

N.B.—Boundaries include, beside the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private and other lands within the forests, but not the limits of sub-division such as blocks, compartments and coupes.

(a) Includes 20 miles demarcated by leases of adjacent waste lands in the Sundarbans.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* paragraphs 6 to 8.]

Forest areas surveyed and under survey.

Province.	1"=1 MILE.		2"=1 MILE.		4"=1 MILE.		TOTAL OF DETAIL SURVEY.		Expenditure including mapping and publishing charges debitable to "Forests."
	Outturn.	Cost rate.	Outturn.	Cost rate.	Outturn.	Cost rate.	1908-09.	Total up to date.	
	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	...
United Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,139	1,605
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,572	2,277
Burma . . . . .	...	...	207	59-6	...	...	207	11,132	(a) 6,032
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . . . .	...	...	307	92-0	...	...	307	1,017	...
Central Provinces (including Berar) . . . . .	...	...	160	55-0	(c) 161	5-8	621	19,239	576
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	56	36-0	...	...	56	80	...
North-West Frontier Province	9	13-9	...	...	70	6-2	70	415	405
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...
Baluchistan	20	8-4	41	26-5	...	...	61	197	...
Total of Bengal Presidency	20	...	921	...	531	...	1,484	46,167	(b) 9,935
Madras . . . . .	...	...	563	62-4	...	...	563	11,915	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	391	10-1	(c) 205	5-2	509	12,913	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1908-09	20	...	1,891	...	736	...	2,616	74,045	(b) 9,935
" " " 1907-08	43	...	2,676	...	43	...	2,762	71,399	6,199

(a) Cost of Survey of the Mosit reserve of 105 square miles.

(b) Exclusive of cost borne by the Survey of India and the Forest Map Office Head Quarters charges, £99,913.

(c) Linear miles.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide paragraphs 6 to 8.]

Details of Forest Survey Operations.

PROVINCE.	Division or District.	NATURE OF SURVEY.						Expenditure including mapping and publishing charges debitable to "Forests."	REMARKS.	
		1-INCH DETAIL SURVEY.		2-INCH DETAIL SURVEY.		4-INCH DETAIL SURVEY.				
		Area in sq. miles.	Cost rate.	Area in sq. miles.	Cost rate.	Area in sq. miles.	Cost rate.			
United Pro- vinces.	Eastern Circle.	Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	166	Mapping and publishing charges.
		Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	15	
		Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Western Circle.	Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	447	Mapping and publishing charges for the second edition of the Kumaun and Garhwal maps.
		Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	707	
		Ganges	...	...	...	...	...	108	
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	1,505		
Panjab		Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	895	Mapping and publishing charges.
		Bashahr	...	...	...	...	...	203	
		Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	980	
		Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	194	
	TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	2,277	
Burma, Northern Circle		Myittha	...	12	962	...	...	(b) (g) 5,082	(f) Includes 106 sq. miles of Moeit reserve, specially sur- veyed for the Forest De- partment. (g) Cost of 106 sq. miles of Moeit reserve, debitable to the Forest De- partment. (a) Linear miles of boundary traverse (ske- leton boundary survey). (b) Cost borne by the Survey of India. (c) Cost of pre- paration of Taluk maps. (d) Includes 0.8 sq. mile of Rawalpindi. (e) Mapping and publishing charges.
		Lower Chindwin.	...	27		...	...	
		Bhamo	...	175(f)	541	...	...	
		Ma	...	43		...	...	
	TOTAL		297	59.6		5,082
Eastern Bengal and Assam Eastern Circle.	Cachar	...	...	367	90.6	...	...	(b)	
Central Provinces	Berar	...	...	160	55.0	461(a)	5 8*	... (b)	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	576(c)	
Coorg	Coorg	...	...	56	33.9	...	...	(b)	
North-West Frontier Province.	Hazara	9(d)	13 9	...	...	70†	6.2	... (b) 495(e)	
Baluchistan	Baluchistan	20	8.4	44	26.5	...	...	(b)	
Madras, Southern Circle	Nilgiri	...	...	357	62.4	...	...	(b)	
	South Malabar	...	...	201		...	...	
	North Coimbatore	...	...	2		...	...	
	Central "	...	...	3		...	...	
TOTAL		...	...	563	62.4	...	...	...
Bombay, Central Circle	West Khandesh	...	...	133	19.1	96(h)	5.2(i)	(b)	(h) Linear miles of boundary Survey (i) Cost per linear mile.
	East "	...	...	261		100(h)			
TOTAL		...	...	394	19.1	205(h)	5.2	...	
Forest Map Office, Head- Quarters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,943	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1908-09.		20	...	1,831	...	736	...	48,878(j)	(j) Includes cost of instruments (4 per cent.)	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1907-08.		43	...	2,076	...	43	...	36,854		

* Cost per linear mile.
† Revision survey.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide paragraphs 10 and 11.]

Areas brought under the control of sanctioned Working-Plans up to 30th June 1909 in the provinces outside the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

PROVINCE.	FOREST AREA, IN SQUARE MILES.				Area for which Working-Plans prepared and sanctioned up to 30th June 1909.	Proportion of Forest area under sanctioned Working-Plans.
	Reserved.	Protected.	Unclassed State.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Sq. miles.	Per cent.
Bengal	4,235	2,781	...	7,016	5,381	77
United Provinces	4,092	30	55	4,177	3,780	90
Punjab	2,212	5,223	1,580	9,014	4,012	44
Burma	23,581	...	1,10,863	1,34,449	6,973	5
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,311	...	22,703	29,014	1,300	4
Central Provinces including Benar	21,918	...	3	21,921	12,652	58
Coorg	520	...	...	520	178	34
North-West Frontier	236	...	...	236	236	100
Ajmer	142	...	6	148	140	95
Baluchistan	282	...	496	778	...	...
Andamans	161	...	1,791	1,952	...	...
GRAND TOTAL IN 1908-09	63,690	8,033	1,37,502	2,09,225	34,652	17
" " " 1907-08	63,246	8,064	1,33,839	2,05,149	31,825	16

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide paragraphs 10 and 11.]

Progress in Working-Plans in the provinces outside the Madras and Bombay Presidencies during the year.

PROVINCE.	PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS, FOR WORKING-PLANS.		COMPLETED PLANS SUBMITTED FOR OPINION AND REMARKS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.		PLANS FINALLY SANCTIONED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.		
	No.	Area for which prepared.	No.	Area for which prepared.	No.	Area for which prepared.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	No.	Sq. miles.	No.	Sq. miles.	No.	Sq. miles.	
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	2	295	2	295
United Provinces { Eastern Circle	2	829	2	630	2	367(a)	
	Western " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma { Pegu Circle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim " . . . . .	...	1	269(b)	...	269
	Northern "	1	135	2	499	2	499
	Southern "	2	347	1	198	2	576
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2	45	1	6	1	197	
Central Provinces { Northern Circle	1	666	...	...	2	959
	Southern " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Berar "	2	2,201
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andamans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	4,223	9	1,893	11	3,102	

Note.—The figures in this statement have been obtained from the Conservators.

(a) Includes 338 square miles of revised plans.

(b) Revised figure.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide paragraphs 10 and 11.]

Comparative statement of progress made in Working-Plans.

PROVINCE.	AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING-PLANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND SANCTIONED.		AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING-PLANS ARE BEING COMPILED.		Areas for which Working-Plans have not yet been taken in hand.	Total forest area, as in Appendix II.	REMARKS.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	
Bengal	(a) 5,086*	295	..	326	1,300	7,016	(a) Excludes 5 square miles of "other Reserves".
United Provinces	1,816	(b) 357	(c) 334	..	328	2,167	
	(d) 1,986	..	..	..	74	2,010
Punjab	(d) 4,012	..	362	..	4,640	9,014	
Burma	1,672	131	29,937	31,740	(b) Including 338 square miles for which a revised plan was sanctioned.
	Pegu Circle	..	..	25	29,576	31,658
	Tenasserim Circle	1,788	(d) 269	..	31,347	32,705	
	Northern "	88	459	493	(e) 366	31,347	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Southern "	2,181	(d) 576	(d) 408	502	34,729	(c) Including 334 square miles for which a revised plan is under preparation.
	..	1,103	197	164	207	27,343	
Central Provinces	(d) 3,907	959	2,499	7,365	(d) Revised figures.
	Northern Circle	..	..	..	1,050	7,517
	Southern "	5,597	..	..	4,820	7,009
Coorg	Berar "	2,189	342	(e) Including 88 square miles for which a revised plan is under preparation.
	..	178	..	..	..	236
North-West Frontier	236	8	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
Ajmer	140	..	..	..	..	778
Balaohistan	1,635	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
Andamans	..	..	(f) 317	..	..	1,952
TOTAL BENGAL	31,828	3,182	2,078	1,557	171,810	209,225	
Madras	(d) 2,186	..	(d) 918	121	2,715	5,970	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
	Northern Circle	..	269	1,782	682	2,849	
	Central "	(d) 3,466	(d) 16	(d) 318	..	2,948	
Bombay	Southern "	(d) 3,270	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
	
TOTAL	6,922	285	3,048	803	8,512	19,570	
Bombay	(d) 1,783	64	678	2,525	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
	Northern Circle	..	..	..	..	..
	Central "	2,332	94	416	1	2,179	
	Southern "	(d) 946	186	(d) 107	55	3,028	
TOTAL	Sindh "	1,032	78	(f) A working-plan for this area was compiled during 1906-07, but has not yet been sanctioned.
	
TOTAL	6,098	344	523	56	5,958	12,979	

* No explanation for the decrease of 2 square miles as compared with the figures of the last year is forthcoming.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide paragraphs 12 to 14.]

Expenditure on Communications and Buildings.

PROVINCE.	NEW WORK.		REPAIRS.		Other Works.	Total.
	Buildings.	Roads.	Buildings.	Roads.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal	10,276	16,401	10,578	10,360	2,461	50,076
United Provinces	43,676	14,594	30,074	47,605	13,689	1,49,698
Punjab	21,666	31,826	9,138	22,803	2,101	87,534
Burma	80,718(a)	1,11,685	50,099	22,706	19,588	2,31,736
Eastern Bengal and Assam	45,863	20,091	23,692	17,754	9,214	1,22,619
Central Provinces including Berar	79,040	66,820(b)	26,517	22,537	87,579	2,32,523
Coorg	601	70	841	1,578	84	3,174
North-West Frontier	1,316	1,336	1,015	678	310	4,655
Ajmer	2,084	195	29	339	632	3,269
Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	136	...	3,670	3,806
Andamans	2,180	...	694	1,741	...	4,615
Total, Bengal	2,87,425	2,69,018	1,52,783	1,48,161	1,39,318	9,96,705
„ Madras	94,661	42,630	40,372	39,232	10,063	2,26,958
„ Bombay	63,187	11,912	15,129	29,227	26,606(c)	1,46,062
GRAND TOTAL 1908-09	4,45,273	3,23,560	2,08,284	2,16,620	1,75,987	13,69,724
„ „ 1907-08	4,61,060	3,48,394	1,81,410	2,01,237	1,75,692	13,70,823

(a) Excludes Rs. 283 paid in wages of rest-house darwans in the Tenasserim District.

(b) Includes Rs. 739, being the amount of contribution paid by the District Board of Buldana.

(c) Excludes Rs. 717 expended in Public Works accounts.

APPENDIX XI.

[*Vide* paragraphs 15 and 16.]

Breaches of Forest Rules.

PROVINCE.	Number of cases decided by the courts.	Number of cases compounded.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to total number of cases decided by the courts.
Bengal	254	1,816 .	2,100	85.8
United Provinces	150	1,514	(a) 1,664	82.6
Punjab	767	5,793	6,560	84.7
Burma	1,081	2,435	3,516	84.0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	228	570	798	75.9
Central Provinces including Berar	400	7,310	7,710	79.7
Coorg	9	40	49	55.5
North-West Frontier	91	742	833	79.1
Ajmer	33	329	362	90.9
Baluchistan	53	5	58	90.0
Andamans	16	...	16	18.7
Total Bengal	3 052	20,584	23,636	82.7
„ Madras	(b) 5,295	(c) 16,634	21,929	87.6
„ Bombay	1,114	15,253	16,367	83.4
* GRAND TOTAL { 1908-09	9,191	52,471	61,662	85.6
{ 1907-08	8,749	50,082	58,831	86.2
{ 1906-07	10,377	47,451	57,828	85.9
{ 1905-06	11,160	46,564	57,724	85.3

* Includes cases which were pending at the close of the previous year.

(a) Excludes breaches of rules in District Forests.

(b) and (c) Includes 537 and 1,579 cases respectively withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest Officer.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide paragraphs 15 and 16.]

Breaches of Forest Rules.

PROVINCE.	CASES TAKEN INTO COURT.				COMPOUNDED CASES.				CASES IN WHICH THE OFFENDERS REMAINED UNDETECTED.				TOTAL OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE.				
	Injury to fire-protected forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to fire-protected forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to fire-protected forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to fire-protected forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Grand total of cases.
Bengal	21	158	26	44	7	1,211	433	152	65	9	..	..	53	1,378	459	193	2,126
United Provinces	15	46	30	34	26	786	665	52	36	48	2	5	77	880	697	91	1,715
Punjab	28	475	202	89	20	2,733	2,975	58	130	23	8	1	178	3,231	3,185	158	6,752
Burma	19	909	57	93	19	1,500	109	870	66	91	..	2	104	2,500	166	965	3,735
Eastern Bengal and Assam .	5	145	22	66	5	331	99	132	55	2	..	..	75	481	121	199	875
Central Provinces including Berar.	37	190	111	50	63	3,498	3,541	282	173	247	18	4	273	3,943	3,670	336	8,222
Coorg	4	..	..	3	..	7	9	24	..	..	..	..	4	7	9	27	47
North-West Frontier . . .	86	82	18	3	7	397	305	23	10	13	4	..	103	492	327	36	958
Ajmer	1	16	16	..	2	177	149	1	5	..	..	..	8	183	165	1	367
Baluchistan	1	37	2	1	..	4	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	41	3	1	52
Andamans . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Total Bengal	217	2,074	494	333	149	10,647	8,286	1,601	556	433	32	12	922	13,154	8,802	2,009	24,887
" Madras	77	3,434	1,697	353	37	10,700	6,443	781	491	582	731	48	605	14,805	8,674	1,185	25,470
" Bombay	121	647	368	97	158	6,455	8,023	900	1,609	2,166	105	83	2,083	9,278	8,497	1,080	20,943
*GRAND TOTAL, 1903-04 .	415	6,155	2,549	843	344	27,902	22,752	3,288	2,856	3,181	872	143	3,615	37,238	26,173	4,271	71,300
" " 1907-08	440	6,309	2,333	858	400	25,081	22,136	3,512	3,839	3,177	427	150	4,679	35,470	25,016	4,528	65,633
" " 1906-07	406	6,191	2,768	1,002	359	23,891	21,454	4,058	3,363	3,208	587	153	4,138	33,296	24,809	5,213	67,456
" " 1905-06	421	6,864	3,261	1,183	437	24,070	20,711	3,405	3,462	2,977	672	177	4,320	33,911	24,644	4,771	67,646

* Includes only the new cases of the year; not those which were left pending at the close of the previous year.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide paragraphs 17 and 18.]

Causes of Forest Fires.

PROVINCE.	I.—FIRES DUE TO PREVENTIBLE CAUSES.				II.—OTHER FIRES.				TOTAL.	
	Fires originating in Departmental Fire Conservancy operations.		External fire crossing the Fire traces.		Fires due to carelessness of outsiders or to unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.			
	No.	Sq. m.	No.	Sq. m.	No.	Sq. m.	No.	Sq. m.	No.	Sq. m.
Bengal	6	9	9	9.7	27	13.3	6	1	48	24.9
United Provinces	14	20.8	6	4.4	20	26.3	8	3.1	48	54.6
	4	1	4	3.4	18	0.1	4	5.2	30	14.3
Total	18	20.9	10	7.8	38	32.4	12	8.3	78	60.4
Panjab	4	7	9	3	159	11.0	25	5.6	197	18.5
Burma	19	8.3	21	4.4	58	82	31	100.9	129	195.6
	8	2.9	2	3	23	25.0	4	17.8	40	46.0
	7	1.5	8	3	3	1.3	1	...	19	3.1
	5	8.9	8	3.3	23	3.7	8	10.8	49	32.2
Total	39	21.6	30	13.8	115	112.0	41	120.5	297	276.9
Eastern Bengal and Assam (a)	1	1	40	279.1	38	64	10	10.6	89	353.8
Central Provinces	19	6	4	7	44	17.7	9	...	76	34.4
	8	1	7	3.1	35	12.5	8	6.6	53	23.2
	15	5	14	11.4	65	29.5	...	...	91	45.9
Total	42	12	25	15.2	144	59.7	17	6.6	228	93.5
Coorg	1	(b)	8	13.8	...	...	9	5.2	18	19.0
North-West Frontier	...	...	1	...	7	(c)	5	2	13	2
Ajmer	2	4	1	(d)	5	1	...	...	8	5
Total Bengal	113	56.6	142	339.7	533	293.4	128	167.0	916	856.7
Madras	14	3.4	19	2.7	87	28.9	20	15.2	140	50.2
	2	(e)	18	6.5	144	38	45	8.8	209	53.3
	68	5.3	34	8.3	237	49.7	86	25.2	425	88.5
Total	84	8.7	71	17.5	468	116.6	151	49.2	774	192.0
Bombay	40	1.5	39	5.6	427	61.3	6	3.7	512	72.1
	48	7.5	67	102.2	491	377.2	33	59.9	639	546.8
	17	2.7	74	31.7	689	164.3	98	32.7	878	231.4
	...	...	1	(f)	43	2.6	25	1.3	69	3.9
Total	105	11.7	191	139.5	1,650	605.4	162	97.6	2,098	854.2
GRAND TOTAL	302	77.0	394	496.7	2,651	1,015.4	441	313.8	3,789	1,902.9
	351	223.7	551	676.9	3,572	1,678.4	727	596.6	5,201	3,175.6

(a) The figures shewn refer only to specially protected areas.

(b) An area of only one acre was burnt.

(c) " " " 8 acres " "

(d) An area of only 23 acres was burnt.

(e) " " " 5 " " "

(f) " " " 15 " " "

(a) The figures shewn refer only to specially protected areas.
 (b) An area of only one acre was burnt.
 (c) " " " 8 acres " "
 (d) " " " " " "

(e) An area of only 23 acres was burnt.
 (f) " " " 5 " " "
 (g) " " " 15 " " "

APPENDIX XIV.

[*Vide* paragraphs 19 and 20.]

Protection from Cattle.

PROVINCE.	RESERVED FORESTS.			PROTECTED FORESTS.			UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS.			ALL CL FOR	
	Total areas.	Area closed to all animals.	Area closed to browsers only.	Total areas.	Area closed to all animals.	Area closed to browsers only.	Total areas.	Area closed to all animals.	Area closed to browsers only.	Total areas.	Area closed to all animals.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Bengal	4,235	3,647	88	2,781	1,731	290	...	...	...	7,016	5
United Provinces	4,092	2,159	582	30	...	30	55	...	43	4,177	2
Punjab	2,212	423	482	5,222	85	176	1,580	8	68	9,014	
Burma	23,581	19,099	86	...	...	...	1,10,863	...	...	1,31,449	19
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,311	4,403	1,159	...	...	...	22,703	4	...	29,014	4
Central Provinces including Berar	21,918	3,927	8,374	...	...	...	3	...	...	21,921	3
Coorg	520	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	
North-West Frontier	236	91	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	
Ajmer	142	29	142	...	...	...	6	6	...	148	
Baluchistan	282	204	5	...	...	...	496	...	...	778	
Andamans	161	161	...	...	...	...	1,791	...	...	1,952	
Total Bengal	63,690	34,301	10,963	8,033	1,816	496	1,37,502	18	111	2,09,225	36
Madras	18,694	2,204	792	...	...	...	876	75	...	19,570	2
Bombay (including Sind)	12,177	2,774	8,507	802	...	33	...	...	...	12,979	2
GRAND TOTAL	94,561	39,279	20,262	8,835	1,816	529	1,38,378	93	111	2,41,774	41
1907-08	94,039	37,174	20,029	8,853	1,815	514	1,34,897	90	96	2,37,809	39

NOTE.—The areas shown as closed in this statement are those closed for the whole year.

*This refers to all browsers; goats were admitted to 983 square miles only.

APPENDIX XVI.

[*Vide* paragraph 23.]

Area of Plantations and the cost of the year's work.

PROVINCE.	AREA IN ACRES.												Cost of operations during the year.
	AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ADDED DURING THE YEAR.			EXCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.			BALANCE AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
	Regular Plantations.	Taungyas.	Total.	Regular Plantations.	Taungyas.	Total.	Regular Plantations.	Taungyas.	Total.	Regular Plantations.	Taungyas.	Total.	
Bengal . . .	764	85	849	168	...	168	...	...	...	932	85	1,017	1,478
United Provinces .	4,803	...	4,803	528	...	528	...	...	...	5,331	...	5,331	4,552
Punjab . . .	507	...	507	...	...	...	507	...	507	...	...	...	...
Barma . . .	5,234	(a) 74,828	(a) 80,162	...	707	707	90	301	391	5,144	75,334	80,478	75,659
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3,858	7	3,865	48	...	48	...	...	...	3,906	7	3,913	4,767
Central Provinces including Berar.	1,305	4,084	5,389	278	1,613	1,891	109	1,702	1,811	1,474	3,995	5,469	1,866
Coorg. . . .	2,062	1,221	3,283	...	159	159	...	...	...	2,062	1,380	3,442	2,229
North-West Frontier .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer . . .	64	...	64	6	...	6	...	...	...	70	...	70	1,002
Baluchistan . .	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	72
Andamans . . .	763	832	1,595	17	263	280	...	...	...	780	1,095	1,875	6,920
Total Bengal . .	19,393	81,157	100,550	1,045	2,742	3,787	706	2,003	2,709	19,732	81,896	101,628	97,945
Madras . . .	(a) 25,139	2,227	(a) 27,366	2,193	...	2,193	223	...	223	27,110	2,227	29,337	119,013
Bombay . . .	(b) 13,217	...	(b) 13,217	1,387	...	1,387	2,666	...	2,666	11,938	...	11,938	18,845
GRAND TOTAL {	(a) 57,749	(a) 83,384	(a) 141,133	4,625	2,742	7,367	3,594	2,003	5,597	58,780	84,123	142,903	235,803
	1907-08 58,955	81,966	140,921	5,496	2,585	8,081	3,206	1,380	4,586	61,245	83,171	144,416	236,966

(a) Revised figures.

(b) Revised figures the difference being chiefly due to the transfer of 3,151 acres to "cultural operations".

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide paragraph 81.]

Outturn of Forest Produce.

I

Province.	RESERVED FORESTS.			PROTECTED FORESTS.			UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS.			AVERAGE OUTTURN PER SQUARE MILE.								
										RESERVED FORESTS.			PROTECTED FORESTS.			UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS.		
	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.
	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R
Bengal	19,606,217	6,600,682	1,68,272	17,721,156	4,577,573	1,36,410	(a) 7,778	—	—	—	4,630	1,559	40	6,372	1,646	49	—	—
United Provinces	14,215,272	11,407,547	5,00,641	362,947	7,302	8,582	93,415	—	—	3,013	3,474	2,763	122	12,038	243	119	1,638	—
Punjab	6,783,537	236,281	2,61,396	17,501,142	61,804	2,28,183	1,151,203	17,227	61,603	3,063	107	118	3,294	12	44	729	11	38
Burma	12,111,825	19,396,000	2,13,430	—	—	—	33,430,409	47,637,000	2,40,497	514	822	9	—	—	—	302	432	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,414,627	11,884,747	1,13,558	—	—	—	11,882,263	12,016,031	6,28,404	1,016	1,683	18	—	—	—	523	523	28
Central Provinces including Berar	21,105,855	19,958,525	13,15,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	953	911	60	—	—	—	—	—
Coorg	153,701	85,150	13,553	141,833	35,330	—	—	—	—	3,434	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-West Frontier	810,305	—	13,361	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,110	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	583,680	—	12,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	636	—	—
Baluchistan	82,366	—	17,685	—	—	—	240,025	—	—	27	292	—	—	—	—	540	350	1
Andamans	431,745	263,716	2,001	—	—	—	—	967,686	613,109	1,619	2,682	2,363	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, BENGAL, 1909-09	82,310,130	69,952,618	26,38,450	35,427,135	4,682,369	3,68,273	47,872,738	69,573,359	9,35,166	1,232	1,100	41	4,410	583	42	349	440	1
" " 1907-08	87,285,827	73,128,715	29,73,372	35,622,194	4,575,094	3,91,731	46,516,052	55,332,022	8,53,016	1,376	1,153	47	4,417	567	48	348	413	6

(a) This outturn from unclassified forests is credited to the Singhbhum Division. There are however no unclassified forests in Bengal.

II

PRESIDENCY.	Total area under control of Forest Department.	Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.	AVERAGE OUTTURN PER SQUARE MILE.		
					Timber and Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
	Sq. m.	C. ft.	No.	R	C. ft.	No.	R
Bengal	209,225	165,610,113	135,208,376	39,41,980	792	646	19
Madras	19,570	24,415,674	32,001,780	15,79,521	1,248	1,035	81
Bombay	12,979	42,010,178	13,065,915	14,17,393	3,237	1,007	109
GRAND TOTAL {	241,774	232,035,865	180,276,021	69,38,743	960	746	29
	1908-09						
1907-08	237,809	234,982,123	193,427,023	71,30,241	996	818	30

APPENDIX XVIII.

Forest Produce removed by different Agencies.

[*Vide para*]

Forest Produce removed

PROVINCE.	TIMBER.				FUEL.			
	Removed by Government.	Removed by Purchasers.	Removed by Free-grantees.	Removed by Right-holders.	Removed by Government.	Removed by Purchasers.	Removed by Free-grantees.	Removed by Right-holders.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Bengal	16,849	5,271,212	10,169	175,200	20,289	18,358,967	530	13,436,934
United Provinces	57,854	4,103,659	63,269	311,550	587,094	6,023,362	308,727	3,211,129
Punjab	118,016	1,859,390	27,309	761,343	1,140,182	2,191,933	100,120	19,217,502
Burma	3,087,141	26,259,523	699,023	809,975	201,012	13,028,461	87,376	739,723
Eastern Bengal and Assam	557,079	5,390,426	532,198	...	22,994	6,022,147	4,305,964	1,480,690
Central Provinces including Berar	841,280	8,498,548	119,133	43,609	1,046,571	12,978,742	1,037,483	1,545,490
Coorg	118,734	114,127	...	...	13,750	55,020	...	...
North-West Frontier	71,685	841,648	1,483	...	165,614	182,439	12,456	34,980
Ajmer	29	3,038	...	17,025	71,806	480,568	11,514	200
Baluchistan	1,183	9,278	9,841	...	72,921	328,184	984	...
Andamans	340,584	46,695	32,055	63,904	622,700	20,400	256,440	16,653
Total Bengal {	5,205,434	46,657,545	1,500,477	3,162,606	3,964,423	60,295,223	6,120,994	39,683,411
	1908-09 .							
Total Bengal {	5,983,519	46,083,772	1,853,676	2,072,309	4,029,112	61,038,914	7,613,849	40,848,922
	1907-08 .							
Madras	614,419	2,506,889	174,721	79,353	12,081,902	8,777,887	22,709	154,694
Bombay	(a) 938,413	(b) 4,109,660	139,140	(c) 302,228	4,053,968	25,165,620	14,069	(c) 7,287,051
GRAND TOTAL {	8,753,266	53,274,108	1,814,338	2,563,187	20,104,293	94,238,730	6,157,792	47,125,156
	1908-09 .							
GRAND TOTAL {	7,823,674	52,965,071	2,112,544	2,464,266	21,546,742	92,015,666	7,653,214	48,400,846
	1907-08 .							

(a) Excludes 392 trees, 136 Khandies of billets and 11 heaps of sandalwood.

(b) Excludes 2 sandalwood trees.

XVIII.

graph 28.]

by different agencies.

BAMBOOS.				MINOR PRODUCE INCLUDING GRASS AND GRAZING.				PROVINCE.
Removed by Government.	Removed by Purchasers.	Removed by Free-grantees.	Removed by Right-holders.	Removed by Government.	Removed by Purchasers.	Removed by Free-grantees.	Removed by Right-holders.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
423,806	6,735,349	19,400	4,000,000	774	1,90,253	729	1,12,911	Bengal.
27,734	11,157,359	4,075	225,681	1,02,970	3,22,612	25,618	55,041	United Provinces.
40,907	273,955	...	450	8,740	1,97,258	962	3,44,240	Punjab.
10,000	61,311,000	32,000	5,940,000	12,520	2,59,253	13,113	1,69,041	Burma.
19,310	19,582,168	1,498,900	2,800,400	37,945	2,83,305	3,99,094	21,018	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
387,305	18,565,825	389,095	615,400	35,738	12,22,401	13,579	38,903	Central Provinces including Berar.
...	120,540	...	...	...	10,553	...	...	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	408	4,635	7,532	726	North-West Frontier.
...	...	...	...	1,703	2,102	249	8,818	Ajmer.
...	...	...	...	11	1,227	342	16,832	Baluchistan.
1,100	72,050	427,400	526,267	428	270	2,724	198	Andamans.
910,102	117,818,246	2,371,770	14,108,198	2,01,240	25,02,884	4,60,537	7,68,228	} Total Bengal {
1,143,076	115,736,684	2,657,586	13,498,275	2,13,350	24,67,850	7,55,578	7,81,341	
6,111,168	25,725,115	152,254	13,193	54,460	14,81,836	1,650	41,575	Madras.
63,460	6,710,963	24,805	(c) 6,261,687	39,735	6,05,763	7,872	(d) 7,63,963	Bombay.
7,089,790	150,254,324	2,548,829	20,383,078	2,95,435	45,90,483	4,79,059	15,73,766	} GRAND TOTAL {
10,497,291	157,781,963	2,987,151	22,100,618	3,32,571	46,53,796	7,68,135	13,84,749	

(c) Compiled partly from the reports and partly from Form 62, as the produce extracted is not invariably included in the latter.

(d) Compiled from Form 63 only.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide paragraphs 33 to 39.]

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure—Financial year 1908-09.

PROVINCE.	REVENUE.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.		Proportion of Surplus to Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue per square mile of land under control of Forest Department.
	1908-09.	Average for preceding 5 years.	1908-09.	Average for preceding 5 years.	1908-09.	Average for preceding 5 years.		
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	Per cent.	₹
Imperial	8,189	5,229	...	...	95,994	85,140	...	...
Bengal	11,84,845	11,23,009	6,00,864	4,56,532	...	...	50.7	85
United Provinces	21,76,406	24,04,720	9,52,970	11,23,047	...	...	43.8	228
Punjab	12,88,792	16,87,825	4,87,165	5,36,619	...	...	83.9	49
Burma	91,92,032	92,06,434	54,74,785	56,17,198	...	...	56.5	40
Eastern Bengal and Assam	14,46,368	10,60,709	5,55,019	4,68,452	...	...	86.3	18
Central Provinces and Berar	20,78,162	22,30,382	3,24,855	8,63,378	...	...	15.6	15
Coorg	2,24,330	1,94,640	1,24,735	1,38,764	...	...	55.6	240
North-West Frontier	1,22,782	1,48,611	41,869	70,038	...	...	33.6	175
Ajmer	27,615	18,876	7,699	1,357	...	...	27.9	52
Baluchistan	23,305	21,685	...	...	13,281	4,254	...	...
Andamans	2,02,018	5,06,907	21,077	2,13,119	...	...	10.4	11
Imperial Forest College and Research Institute.	4,630	4,078	...	...	1,78,511	95,818	...	...
Forest Surveys . . . . .	...	86	...	...	39,128	29,845	...	...
Total Bengal	1,79,78,524	1,86,62,192	82,13,524	92,71,490	...	...	45.7	40
Madras	38,90,919	31,27,809	9,73,653	8,74,780	...	...	25.0	50
Bombay	35,87,356	32,65,150	15,43,483	13,14,861	...	...	43.0	120
GRAND TOTAL {	1908-09	2,54,56,769	2,50,55,156	1,07,30,765	1,14,61,181	...	42.1	44
	1907-08	2,58,62,979	2,37,76,853	1,13,50,046	1,03,35,569	...	43.8	47

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide paragraph 38.]

Estimated value of Forest Produce given away free or at reduced rates.

PROVINCE.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor Produce.	Grass and Grazing.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	9,154	58,700	4,937	66,607	45,063	1,84,461
United Provinces . . .	58,361	53,240	1,386	3,990	83,581	2,00,558
Punjab	49,290	6,02,454	2	3,22,626	22,576	9,96,948
Burma	1,71,755	12,950	38,109	39,763	1,41,800	4,04,377
Eastern Bengal and Assam .	32,540	70,999	11,418	2,15,996	1,69,977	5,00,930
Central Provinces including Berar.	10,129	50,761	2,019	40,607	35,941	1,39,457
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier . .	720	1,160	...	100	8,158	10,138
Ajmer	2,128	185	...	9,058	24	11,395
Baluchistan	900	50	...	342	16,332	17,624
Andamans	(a) 9,304	7,280	(b) 277	(c) 2,714	...	19,575
Total Bengal	3,44,281	8,57,779	58,148	7,01,803	5,23,452	24,85,463
„ Madras	51,012	5,337	1,056	40,437	6,278	1,04,120
„ Bombay	1,00,650	7,83,609	41,647	2,60,920	8,20,981	20,07,867
GRAND TOTAL { 1908-09	4,95,943	16,46,785	1,00,851	10,03,160	13,50,711	45,97,450
{ 1907-08	5,12,037	10,42,333	2,37,292	6,76,361	18,85,296	49,53,319

(a) Excludes ₹444 the value of free samples of Andaman timber sent to various places.

(b) „ ₹329 the value of bamboos removed by district officers.

(c) „ ₹198 the value of minor produce

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide paragraph 39.]

Details of Revenue and Expenditure.

		R
Gross Receipts.	(a) Wood	1,92,15,497
	(b) Minor forest produce	20,77,826
	(c) Forest stamps and communication fees for forest produce	7,14,639
	(d) Grazing	22,04,912
	(e) Revenue from forests not managed by Government	3,72,347
	(f) Miscellaneous	8,71,548
TOTAL REVENUE		2,54,66,799
Expenditure	(a) Administration.	(i) Superior Staff
		(ii) Exchange compensation allowance.
		(iii) Subordinate Staff (including Rangers, Foresters and Guards).
		(iv) Office Establishments (including Contingencies).
	(b) Working	(1) Extraction
		(2) Roads and Buildings
		(3) Fire-protection
		(4) Cultural operations
		(5) Live-stock, stores and plant.
		(6) Working-Plans
		(7) Rent for leased forests
		(8) Miscellaneous
	(c) Expenditure on realization of revenue from forests not managed by Government.	
	(d) Forest Science and Education (including all "A" and "B" charges of Forest School).	
	Total	
	Total	
	B Extraordinary	(e) Forest Settlement
		(f) Forest Surveys
		(g) Forests Demarcation
	Total	
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
	Net Revenue	

APPENDIX XXII.

**Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the Forest Department in India
for the financial year 1908-09.**

Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the Forest

BUDGET HEADS.	(a) Imperial.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma (Upper and Lower.)	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces including Berar.	Coorg.	North-West Frontier Province.
—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
REVENUE.									
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	319	17,660	1,48,563	5,18,140	28,88,868	3,19,935	1,46,076	1,82,606	45,237
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	7,870	11,24,380	10,30,708	6,85,250	57,54,267	9,17,886	18,28,739	33,886	66,673
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.	...	1,037	12,427	81,589	2,04,240	35,928	1,780	...	23
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	14,006	1,904	2,27,132	1,03,883	707	...	3,404
V.—Miscellaneous . . . .	...	40,873	69,702	51,890	1,17,519	68,736	1,00,660	7,778	7,365
TOTAL REVENUE	8,169	11,84,845	21,75,406	12,86,792	91,92,032	14,46,868	20,78,162	2,24,330	1,22,783
EXPENDITURE.									
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.									
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	...	8,073	1,11,718	1,12,767	6,48,096	1,86,243	61,167	16,905	25,191
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	...	94,775	43,132	5,433	99,863	16,477	1,14,829	...	235
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.	...	804	4,004	7,818	1,16,991	1,448	11	...	7
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	3,590	...	3,553	25,497	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government.	...	5,227	1,49,081	1,72,413	...	40,517	...	...	6,196
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	...	41,353	29,016	10,420	93,474	27,350	40,680	6,067	1,442
VII.—Communications and buildings .	...	54,346	1,73,010	87,881	2,89,286	1,15,147	3,25,057	3,059	5,266
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	(b) 532	70,718	1,48,709	51,447	5,29,015	64,082	2,02,670	12,769	1,783
IX.—Miscellaneous . . . .	...	4,089	23,297	18,692	27,571	7,506	21,406	1,091	2,005
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	532	2,79,884	6,83,577	4,00,851	21,07,244	4,93,219	7,66,210	41,911	42,133
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.									
I.—Salaries	1,03,176	2,33,092	6,37,851	2,92,113	13,25,314	3,05,271	7,94,198	48,533	31,305
II.—Travelling allowances . .	...	48,751	60,855	58,123	2,07,131	53,498	78,293	7,133	5,072
III.—Contingencies	(b) 475	27,784	50,553	34,540	77,558	40,806	1,14,606	2,018	2,903
Total B.—Establishments	1,03,651	3,04,597	5,88,859	3,84,770	16,10,003	3,99,100	9,87,097	57,681	39,280
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	1,04,183	5,88,681	12,22,430	8,51,527	37,17,247	8,91,849	17,53,807	99,595	81,413
SURPLUS	...	6,00,864	9,52,970	4,37,165	54,74,785	5,55,019	3,24,355	1,24,735	41,869
DEFICIT	95,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes revenue derived
(b) Represents Expenditure

DIX XXII.

33 to 37.]

Department in India for the financial year 1908-09.

Ajmer.	Baluchistan.	Andamans.	Forest Research Institute and College.	Forest Surveys (Imperial.)	Total Bengal Presidency.	Madras.	Bombay.	GRAND TOTAL.	BUDGET HEADS.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
4,396	12,900	1,82,354	...	...	44,67,143	13,53,211	11,75,562	69,95,916	REVENUE.
22,166	1,729	8,628	...	...	1,23,82,177	28,29,429	22,91,782	1,70,03,938	I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.
15	6	...	...	...	2,87,961	13,929	5,200	3,07,090	II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.
...	8,391	...	...	...	3,59,487	...	12,860	3,72,347	III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.
1,038	279	11,036	4,680	...	4,81,756	1,94,350	1,02,002	7,78,108	IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.
27,615	28,805	2,02,018	4,680	...	1,70,78,524	38,90,919	35,87,856	2,54,56,799	V.—Miscellaneous.
									TOTAL REVENUE.
1,614	7,540	98,860	...	...	15,78,546	7,27,686	4,57,976	27,64,208	EXPENDITURE.
235	...	...	...	...	8,75,274	1,17,512	69,919	5,62,705	A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.
1	...	...	...	...	1,31,144	2,069	303	1,33,516	I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.
...	262	...	...	...	32,902	...	...	32,902	II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.
...	...	...	...	...	3,79,434	15,521	26,595	4,21,550	III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.
206	109	83,937	11,416	...	2,98,870	1,53,480	25,579	4,77,429	IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.
2,551	3,819	4,864	16,895	...	10,81,281	2,17,757	1,36,868	14,85,906	V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.
1,441	185	7,031	...	39,128	11,27,575	4,37,126	1,61,855	17,26,556	VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.
155	45	625	8,751	...	1,14,235	74,428	85,334	2,78,997	VII.—Communications and buildings.
6,203	11,960	1,44,817	36,562	39,128	51,18,761	17,45,579	9,64,429	78,28,769	VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.
11,153	19,395	32,041	1,20,786	...	37,44,178	9,06,876	9,00,535	55,51,589	IX.—Miscellaneous.
1,856	3,897	3,676	11,028	...	5,33,278	1,80,460	1,23,565	8,37,803	Total A.—Conservancy and Works.
1,174	1,334	407	14,865	...	8,69,683	84,346	55,344	5,08,373	B.—ESTABLISHMENT.
13,713	24,626	36,124	1,46,629	...	45,46,139	11,71,682	10,79,444	68,97,265	I.—Salaries.
19,916	36,536	1,80,941	1,83,191	39,128	97,64,900	29,17,261	20,43,873	1,47,26,084	II.—Travelling allowances.
7,699	...	21,077	...	...	82,13,624	9,78,653	15,43,493	1,07,30,785	III.—Contingencies.
...	13,261	...	1,78,511	39,128	...	...	...	...	Total B.—Establishments.
									GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE.
									SURPLUS.
									DEFICIT.

from Indore Agency,
on account of Indore.

Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of the Forest Department throughout

(I) REVE

PROVINCE.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Imperial *	Rs 26,574	Rs 14,703	Rs 4,188	Rs 4,847	Rs 4,017	Rs 4,759	Rs 6,370	Rs 6,688	Rs 5,240	Rs 2,680	Rs 4,980	Rs 2,650	Rs 4,100
Bengal	5,71,152	5,97,432	653,634	6,57,794	6,76,907	7,58,718	7,27,332	7,89,553	7,44,880	9,01,610	7,95,670	9,18,710	13,70,850
United Provinces	15,72,319	14,61,496	15,73,556	12,47,454	14,62,802	17,14,159	16,37,879	17,31,514	16,52,540	17,03,660	16,58,250	18,01,340	14,44,820
Punjab	7,49,332	9,50,418	11,27,277	7,83,936	10,45,763	9,21,713	8,34,370	10,20,074	8,12,630	8,13,300	10,32,430	10,14,500	11,07,720
Burma	16,70,982	20,23,859	21,06,731	25,15,773	41,89,233	49,40,788	43,21,968	41,85,414	56,60,000	57,85,100	54,36,780	56,95,830	63,78,950
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,80,414	1,06,656	2,12,011	2,67,812	3,03,882	3,79,453	3,26,793	3,36,125	3,62,880	4,88,500	4,25,090	4,25,030	4,39,440
Central Provinces and Berar	13,25,321	13,57,376	12,84,322	15,00,412	15,88,382	15,06,722	17,00,570	18,71,085	16,61,370	16,17,280	14,82,030	14,91,280	12,91,140
Coorg	1,13,233	89,386	89,291	1,27,022	1,36,183	62,753	1,85,561	1,82,687	1,80,680	1,73,790	1,53,050	1,85,250	83,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	10,456	9,697	11,274	14,293	13,574	11,592	15,266	19,799	14,890	14,620	12,640	15,640	12,370
Baluchistan	6,089	14,962	14,081	14,053	5,663	13,937	15,724	20,609	19,030	20,730	16,300	14,930	15,460
Andamans	22,213	22,944	31,670	1,04,062	1,06,075	1,62,185	1,58,229	2,72,338	3,50,480	4,41,790	1,14,530	1,32,120	3,62,370
Imperial Forest College	73	273	415	777	445	1,237	1,184	1,788	1,980	1,980	2,780	4,310	2,850
Forest Surveys (Imperial)	234	202	241	40	215	220	2,104	257	520	2,400	80	510	400
Total	62,48,412	66,40,409	71,12,899	72,40,791	85,33,255	1,06,08,249	98,63,507	1,04,39,145	1,14,97,580	1,19,71,490	1,11,44,820	1,14,52,140	1,25,20,470
Madras	11,66,916	11,38,650	12,46,911	13,74,820	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,85,403	18,94,216	15,77,210	19,47,180	18,94,030	21,10,570	23,03,530
Bombay	27,74,842	33,60,286	30,32,676	30,82,577	28,50,190	31,37,656	32,68,220	32,84,645	32,69,550	37,94,350	37,50,030	35,36,670	39,32,771
GRAND TOTAL	1,01,90,170	1,12,05,345	1,13,38,488	1,16,48,268	1,38,98,451	1,53,03,572	1,49,67,135	1,54,17,010	1,63,44,340	1,77,13,020	1,67,88,880	1,70,93,860	1,76,56,51

(II) EXPE

Imperial *	86,309	88,215	85,299	78,626	88,189	81,311	85,414	65,788	1,07,270	80,819	81,950	80,410	78,96
Bengal	4,11,915	2,70,369	4,22,781	2,80,368	2,76,270	3,88,150	4,14,004	4,22,390	3,81,610	4,04,040	2,97,380	4,65,070	6,90,04
United Provinces	10,20,101	9,74,519	9,19,580	9,30,748	6,44,514	9,63,151	9,19,195	9,58,211	9,28,540	9,53,020	9,36,310	9,42,860	9,06,31
Punjab	5,58,070	6,75,483	7,16,510	6,77,912	5,83,885	6,45,855	6,53,041	6,40,275	6,59,270	6,26,430	7,22,120	6,78,420	7,23,30
Burma	12,12,233	11,50,952	10,78,018	11,53,916	20,17,073	16,06,614	13,88,783	16,98,980	18,05,000	18,62,500	19,17,990	19,33,600	21,28,82
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,97,693	2,11,494	2,12,287	2,26,892	2,09,903	2,57,129	2,83,852	2,67,525	2,64,070	2,58,220	2,72,010	2,86,140	2,82,01
Central Provinces and Berar	6,83,274	6,47,614	7,18,469	7,74,802	8,62,854	8,79,458	9,04,475	10,02,280	10,80,650	11,86,410	12,27,700	11,97,850	11,92,86
Coorg	76,951	65,680	74,088	72,629	80,175	72,420	65,818	86,860	73,080	86,890	86,140	85,640	71,63
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	16,316	16,463	20,744	18,897	15,675	12,701	12,720	13,966	15,000	15,900	14,900	15,730	22,01
Baluchistan	13,266	15,799	17,836	17,753	15,994	17,962	29,450	30,497	55,620	63,730	40,910	41,770	23,77
Andamans	22,760	37,035	25,769	62,679	57,256	94,975	1,30,852	1,79,903	2,31,210	2,44,550	1,22,780	1,02,020	3,16,60
Imperial Forest College	22,568	24,235	30,831	33,125	32,951	29,646	35,181	44,347	50,400	65,530	65,980	67,850	67,38
Forest Surveys (Imperial)	19,823	19,180	28,348	32,868	22,154	21,186	23,324	26,822	22,160	27,900	29,840	29,850	31,97
Total	43,51,282	42,97,113	43,49,560	43,75,148	52,15,005	50,80,690	49,48,225	54,38,471	56,70,870	69,05,990	59,19,020	69,28,610	65,41,69
Madras	8,96,505	9,37,972	11,53,122	11,28,212	12,29,794	11,61,227	12,45,913	13,24,254	12,30,380	13,62,770	13,86,350	14,45,610	15,34,30
Bombay	17,73,723	18,39,461	19,52,910	19,44,005	18,53,962	17,70,691	18,69,887	19,31,457	19,04,970	20,71,940	20,67,220	19,58,380	19,69,16
GRAND TOTAL	70,26,510	70,74,551	74,55,592	73,48,366	81,29,761	80,12,518	80,63,125	86,94,182	89,06,230	93,40,700	83,73,290	83,32,610	1,00,45,15

(III) SUI

Imperial *	-89,732	-73,537	-82,113	-73,779	-82,182	-76,552	-79,044	-59,100	-1,02,030	-78,160	-79,970	-77,720	-74,861
Bengal	1,59,237	2,27,033	2,30,853	2,67,426	3,00,637	2,70,568	3,13,388	3,66,623	3,63,270	3,97,570	3,98,280	4,32,640	6,80,611
United Provinces	5,52,218	4,86,976	6,53,976	4,18,706	6,18,258	7,51,008	7,18,684	7,73,303	7,24,000	7,46,840	7,21,940	6,58,480	5,38,431
Punjab	1,91,282	1,73,936	4,10,767	1,06,024	4,51,883	2,75,858	1,81,829	3,79,789	1,56,380	2,76,870	3,10,310	3,36,080	3,84,421
Burma	4,58,749	6,72,907	10,23,728	13,61,927	21,72,160	33,34,142	29,23,179	33,85,434	38,55,000	39,22,600	35,18,180	37,62,230	42,50,18
Eastern Bengal and Assam	-17,285	-14,838	-276	40,420	93,977	1,22,269	42,941	68,604	1,18,760	2,20,220	1,63,080	1,38,880	1,54,43
Central Provinces and Berar	6,42,074	7,09,762	5,67,853	7,21,610	7,25,518	7,17,264	7,66,095	8,68,804	5,81,240	4,30,540	2,54,330	2,93,430	98,281
Coorg	26,282	23,636	25,203	51,399	56,008	80,333	69,743	86,937	1,07,560	86,900	66,910	49,410	21,371
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	-5,860	-6,772	-9,470	-4,634	-2,102	-1,109	-2,548	5,813	-110	-1,980	-2,060	-90	3,641
Baluchistan	-7,177	-837	-3,755	-3,690	-10,326	-4,065	-13,729	-9,883	-36,590	-13,000	-24,610	-26,840	-14,210
Andamans	-547	-13,091	6,101	41,383	49,780	67,220	28,274	42,429	1,29,280	1,97,240	-8,250	30,100	45,771
Imperial Forest College	-22,435	-23,968	-30,416	-32,852	-32,512	-28,409	-54,007	-42,559	-48,420	-63,540	-63,180	-63,640	-64,530
Forest Surveys (Imperial)	-19,583	-18,978	-24,107	-32,828	-21,419	-20,963	-22,220	-26,625	-21,640	-27,650	-29,760	-29,440	-31,570
Total	18,97,130	22,43,291	27,69,336	28,65,641	43,18,250	55,27,559	49,37,182	49,89,674	58,26,710	60,65,590	52,25,800	55,23,530	59,78,780
Madras	2,70,411	2,69,878	63,780	2,45,708	2,54,212	3,56,390	5,48,485	3,69,962	2,46,820	5,34,410	5,07,690	6,84,960	7,68,080
Bombay	9,96,118	15,26,825	-10,73,760	10,88,572	11,56,226	14,67,005	14,13,233	13,53,192	13,64,580	17,22,410	16,82,110	15,78,280	10,63,550
GRAND TOTAL	31,63,660	41,30,794	39,42,854	41,99,922	57,68,990	72,51,054	69,04,010	67,22,828	74,34,110	83,72,300	74,15,590	77,68,770	71,13,61

* Includes pay of Inspector General of Forests, certain home

DIX XXII

88 to 89.]

India during the 25 (financial) years from 1884-85 to 1908-09

NUE.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	PROVINCE.
R 19,130	R 17,540	R 6,090	R 2,463	R 3,484	R 3,659	R 7,455	R 2,768	R 7,255	R ...	R 7,666	R 8,189	Imperial.*
11,89,280	8,72,810	11,28,910	12,33,339	12,82,237	12,56,247	10,65,523	11,67,472	11,18,542	10,65,859	11,97,650	11,84,845	Bengal.
13,86,670	15,68,040	16,14,740	15,65,463	17,15,508	20,25,324	22,80,446	23,97,318	24,33,428	25,02,664	24,09,745	21,75,406	United Provinces.
10,68,470	14,74,430	14,00,770	13,50,842	14,47,558	15,83,403	17,17,797	18,74,443	17,81,633	16,05,284	14,57,449	12,68,792	Punjab.
72,15,260	83,50,890	78,12,050	80,54,444	58,73,938	67,83,053	82,68,533	83,59,755	1,03,29,863	83,12,519	86,63,989	81,92,032	Burma.
3,31,820	2,98,180	5,68,100	5,49,521	5,12,963	5,69,200	6,75,732	8,15,677	11,06,096	13,20,592	14,30,447	14,46,368	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
11,80,400	14,34,940	12,97,490	12,65,614	15,79,116	16,84,422	19,68,032	20,13,459	24,49,121	24,01,159	22,80,128	20,78,162	Central Provs. and Berar.
1,30,910	1,55,070	1,62,410	1,77,595	1,70,232	1,90,730	24,031	1,83,087	2,45,419	2,35,909	2,74,756	2,24,330	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	12,012	1,01,123	1,01,833	90,991	1,28,529	1,83,214	2,28,480	1,22,782	N.-W. Frontier Province.
15,540	14,420	10,270	10,616	6,855	9,736	13,884	17,297	15,002	18,335	29,864	27,615	Ajmer.
15,040	14,820	17,060	16,856	14,712	19,238	18,368	22,555	21,481	21,195	24,829	23,305	Baluchistan.
4,33,710	2,29,450	2,60,600	2,77,888	2,66,903	3,26,035	4,32,381	8,20,790	5,82,511	6,07,027	2,91,822	2,02,018	Andamans.
2,830	2,360	3,210	3,697	3,515	3,252	3,033	3,557	2,080	4,579	6,137	4,680	Imperial Forest College.
80	280	...	327	473	3,034	431	...	...	...	...	...	Forest Surveys (Imperial).
1,30,42,240	1,46,32,850	1,42,32,120	1,44,68,794	1,29,04,556	1,45,28,565	1,68,07,481	1,81,80,176	2,02,21,956	1,97,78,336	1,83,22,972	1,79,78,534	Total.
21,36,490	21,10,520	23,02,280	23,40,170	25,43,430	23,12,818	26,57,727	23,29,216	23,07,604	22,00,669	38,93,830	38,80,819	Madras.
28,16,680	22,95,150	24,15,200	29,61,529	23,78,729	23,29,158	27,51,538	20,20,538	24,64,933	24,22,481	36,46,177	35,87,356	Bombay.
1,77,05,480	1,90,38,520	1,90,09,610	1,97,70,493	1,78,23,715	1,84,71,540	2,22,16,714	2,40,29,950	2,66,74,593	2,64,81,486	2,58,02,979	2,54,56,789	GRAND TOTAL.

DITURE.

81,300	85,460	96,350	83,578	79,539	85,117	89,245	83,058	83,767	85,472	1,00,204	1,04,183	Imperial.*
6,53,440	4,86,320	5,45,210	5,70,806	6,57,131	6,28,014	7,03,508	6,88,589	5,93,509	6,33,286	7,12,894	5,83,981	Bengal.
9,17,350	9,72,030	9,42,380	9,63,439	10,03,739	10,13,996	10,81,438	12,91,583	14,05,182	13,06,651	11,94,013	12,22,436	United Provinces.
7,71,940	8,55,240	12,11,400	8,67,343	9,33,335	9,60,095	11,56,415	10,12,354	12,63,664	11,44,403	11,76,696	8,51,627	Punjab.
21,96,610	24,25,190	24,47,440	26,54,717	26,46,457	28,90,263	33,52,404	34,46,924	29,38,062	26,59,753	35,51,532	37,17,247	Burma.
2,98,830	3,05,350	3,57,140	3,47,972	3,29,112	3,27,498	4,25,484	5,03,656	5,93,910	7,07,860	8,00,373	8,91,349	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
11,65,490	11,09,400	12,75,820	11,65,866	12,00,904	12,57,288	12,60,966	13,20,615	13,07,153	13,42,876	15,83,407	17,53,307	Central Provs. and Berar.
87,020	80,180	74,220	70,805	82,333	89,437	92,181	83,820	65,748	1,02,855	1,04,819	69,595	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	19,510	54,066	60,603	74,958	65,258	63,650	88,400	81,413	N.-W. Frontier Province.
14,670	16,200	15,350	16,782	15,827	16,777	10,680	15,641	17,181	16,715	18,188	19,016	Ajmer.
27,330	27,760	28,680	29,254	24,480	23,240	21,607	24,672	25,743	26,822	31,258	36,886	Baluchistan.
2,47,240	1,38,400	1,40,940	1,40,137	2,04,667	2,81,702	2,66,121	2,42,431	2,35,985	2,85,136	2,29,207	1,80,941	Andamans.
60,020	63,370	73,550	71,238	76,290	66,338	59,339	61,423	80,609	1,37,486	1,58,038	1,83,191	Imperial Forest College.
83,950	33,970	33,980	33,991	34,720	33,035	33,935	28,228	30,044	30,269	27,000	39,128	Forest Surveys (Imperial).
65,40,630	66,01,000	72,42,720	70,38,028	73,17,154	77,37,338	86,40,126	90,77,054	98,65,926	95,92,956	97,76,849	97,64,900	Total.
15,72,830	15,94,670	16,93,530	17,15,431	17,09,559	18,35,552	17,50,930	18,86,098	22,60,602	24,80,660	27,80,857	29,17,261	Madras.
20,73,160	16,83,250	21,28,430	24,08,581	17,19,669	16,76,441	17,75,037	19,03,804	21,26,993	19,90,183	19,55,427	20,43,873	Bombay.
1,01,26,720	1,00,33,820	1,10,24,680	1,11,60,040	1,07,46,388	1,12,49,331	1,21,60,023	1,20,67,556	1,42,58,523	1,40,63,799	1,45,12,033	1,47,26,034	GRAND TOTAL.

PLUS.

-65,170	-67,920	-90,460	-81,115	-70,056	-81,358	-81,890	-79,290	-70,512	-95,472	-92,530	-95,994	Imperial.*
5,25,840	4,85,980	5,03,700	6,02,533	6,35,100	6,18,283	3,02,015	4,78,833	5,25,033	4,32,478	4,04,256	8,00,864	Bengal.
4,68,820	5,96,090	6,72,300	6,02,024	7,06,769	10,11,306	11,99,003	10,05,735	10,28,246	11,06,013	12,15,732	9,52,970	United Provinces.
2,96,530	5,19,010	1,89,310	4,63,499	5,09,223	6,26,213	5,61,382	8,62,089	5,17,989	4,60,881	2,80,753	4,37,165	Punjab.
50,18,660	59,24,700	53,64,010	53,99,727	32,27,481	38,48,790	40,16,131	55,12,832	63,91,806	61,82,766	51,12,457	54,74,785	Burma.
66,930	92,920	2,10,900	2,01,549	1,88,851	2,52,701	2,50,248	3,12,021	5,12,180	6,12,782	6,80,074	5,55,010	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
14,910	3,25,540	21,670	99,748	3,78,212	4,27,140	7,17,066	6,02,844	11,41,978	10,58,281	7,06,721	3,24,855	Central Provs. and Berar.
43,890	74,970	88,190	66,681	87,990	1,01,293	1,21,816	1,09,267	1,49,671	1,33,054	1,69,937	1,74,735	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	4,093	47,038	41,230	16,033	53,271	89,564	1,50,090	41,869	N.-W. Frontier Province.
870	-1,880	-5,080	-0,120	-8,662	-6,641	-2,796	1,658	-2,129	-1,620	11,670	7,699	Ajmer.
-12,230	-12,840	-11,610	-12,298	-0,768	-3,904	-3,334	-2,117	-4,262	-5,127	-6,429	-13,281	Baluchistan.
1,86,870	01,060	1,19,660	1,37,740	62,230	44,333	1,66,260	2,78,305	2,46,528	3,11,891	62,555	21,077	Andamans.
-58,080	-61,010	-70,340	-67,541	-72,746	-63,083	-56,301	-57,567	-77,589	-1,32,907	-1,51,901	-1,78,511	Imperial Forest College.
-33,730	-33,680	-33,560	-33,664	-33,257	-30,951	-33,594	-28,228	-30,044	-30,389	-27,060	-39,128	Forest Surveys (Imperial).
64,92,650	80,32,850	70,40,400	74,32,766	55,83,402	67,01,227	81,67,355	91,02,222	1,03,66,170	1,01,85,380	85,46,323	82,13,624	Total.
5,63,640	5,15,850	6,48,760	6,24,739	8,23,876	7,78,267	9,06,797	8,43,118	7,01,002	8,10,009	11,12,073	9,73,654	Madras.
5,43,470	4,55,900	2,89,770	5,62,918	6,60,049	6,52,715	0,75,602	11,16,754	13,58,900	14,32,298	16,00,750	15,43,483	Bombay.
75,99,760	80,04,000	70,84,030	86,10,453	70,77,827	82,22,200	1,00,49,754	1,10,62,091	1,24,16,972	1,24,27,087	1,13,50,015	1,07,30,765	GRAND TOTAL.

charge, and undistributable and petty local items and revenue and charges on account of Indus Agency.

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide paragraph 82.]

Exports of Forest Produce.

Articles of Forest Produce.	QUANTITY IN TONS OF 20 CWT. IN THE CASE OF TEAK CUBIC TONS.		VALUATION AT PORT OF SHIPMENT IN 1908-09.	
	Average of 5 years 1903-04 to 1907-08.	In 1908-09.	Total.	Per ton.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	Rs
Caoutchouc, raw	191	98	3,19,039	3,255
Lao { Button	2,032	1,571	23,33,005	1,485
Shell	10,732	16,148	2,46,51,807	1,527
Stick, seed and other kinds	1,058	1,322	9,62,650	728
Sandal, Ebony and other ornamental woods	(a)	(a)	10,72,105	...
Cutch and gambier	4,198	3,142	9,26,042	295
Myrabolams	62,791	73,342	57,20,302	78
Teak	51,467	27,220	40,19,857	148
Cardamoms	106	116	3,04,163	2,622
Total in 1908-09 . . . . .	...	...	4,08,08,470	...
„ 1907-08 . . . . .	...	...	5,63,69,672	...

(a) Quantity (whether by weight or measurement) not recorded.

